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Number III. Mu

THE

WESTERN FARMER'S

Magazine Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1829:

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND AFTER THE [illegible] OF JULY, THE FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CALCULATED

BY THE REV. JOHN TAYLOR,

For the meridian of Pittsburgh, in lat. 40° 35′ N. lon. 80° 8′ W. *from the meridian of Greenwich; but will serve without any sensible variation for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.*

PITTSBURGH:

Published by H. HOLDSHIP & SON, and sold, wholesale and retail, at their Bookstore, corner of Wood and Third Streets, and also at their Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, Ohio.

PRINTED BY D. & M. MAGRAER.

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Good clean Linen and Cotton RAGS a Scutching Tow, for which the highest price, u always be given.

Number III.

THE

WESTERN FARMERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

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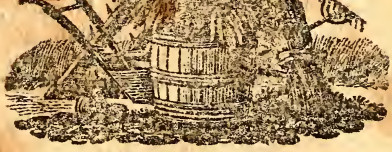
For the meridian of Pittsburgh, in lat 40° 35′ N. lon: 80° 8′ W. *from the meridian of Greenwich; but will serve without any sensible variation for the states of Ohio Virginia, Ken. &c.*



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PRINTED BY D. & M. MACLEAN.

AN ALMANAC FOR 1829.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	D
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	6
Epact	25
Solar Cycle	18
Roman Indiction	2
Julian Period	6542

Ember Days.

March 11, 13 and 14
June 10, 12 and 13
September 16, 18 and 19
December 16, 18 and 19

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sun.	Feb. 15	Low Sunday,	April 26
Quinq. or Shrove S.	Mar. 1	Rogation Sunday,	May 2[illegible]
Ash Wednesday,	March 4	Ascension Day,	May 2[illegible]
Mid Lent,	March 29	Whit Sunday,	June [illegible]
Palm Sunday,	April 12	Trinity Sunday,	June 1[illegible]
Easter Day,	April 19	Advent Sunday,	Novem. 2[illegible]

Explanation of the Characters used in the Almanac, th Planets and their relations.

☉ The sun, ☽ the moon, ☿ mercury, ♀ venus, ⊕ the earth, ♂ mars, ♃ jupiter, ♄ saturn, ♅ hercshe ☊ planet's ascending node, ☋ planet's descending node ☌ conjunction, or planets situated in the same longitude □ quadrature, or planets situated in longitudes differin 3 signs, ☍ opposition, or planets situated in oppo site longitudes, or differing 6 signs, N. north, S. south inf. inferior, sup. superior, im. immersion, em. emersion ☽ moon ascending, or going up to the north, ☾ moo descending, or going down to the south, M. or m. morn ing, E. or e. evening.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

1. ♈ Aries	7. ♎ Libra
2. ♉ Taurus	8. ♏ Scorpio
3. ♊ Gemini	9. ♐ Sagittarius
4. ♋ Cancer	10. ♑ Capricornus
5. ♌ Leo	11. ♒ Aquarius
6. ♍ Virgo	12. ♓ Pisces.

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES IN 1829.

First, of the Moon, March 20, visible

	H.	M.	
Beginning of the eclipse at	7	29	evening.
Middle of the eclipse at	8	01	do.
End of the eclipse at	9	51	do.

Digits eclipsed 4° 29′ on the ☽'s Northern limb from the Southern side of the ☾'s shadow.

Second, of the Sun, April 3d at H. 5 M. 1 evening.
Invisible at Pittsburgh on account of the ☽'s high South latitude.

Third, of the Moon, September 13th, visible.

	H.	M.	
Beginning of the eclipse at	0	5	morning.
Middle of the eclipse at	1	17	do.
End of the eclipse at	2	29	do.

Digits eclipsed 6° 5′ on the ☽'s Southern limb, from the Northern side of the earth's shadow.

Fourth, of the Sun, September 27th, at H. 8 M. 42 evening.
Therefore invisible.

AURORA BOREALIS.

Much has been said and conjectured about the Aurora Borealis, the Northern Lights, or as they are commonly called in the North of Ireland, Streamers, and in the South of Scotland, the Merry Dancers. Dr. Halley, in order to account for that phenomenon, has recourse to the magnetic effluvia. Monsieur Marain endeavors to prove, that it is owning to the zodiacal light, or the atmosphere of the Sun. Mr. Maier, of the academy of Petersburgh, accounts for it from exhalations fermenting, and taking fire in the atmosphere. Mr. Rowning gives a very ingenious and natural solution of the above appearance, from such affluvia as are continually exhaled from the surface and bowels of the earth. The Aurora Borealis is a very common phenomenon, in high latitudes or in countries near the poles; but we find only a few records concerning that astonishing appearance. In England, the first time they were noticed and registered, was in March, 1715-16. Since that time, however, they have been, and still continue to appear very frequently. After a very glaring and bright appearance, the farmers expect heavy rains, in the North of Ireland, and are very early at work the next morning, in securing any of their produce, grain or hay, which might be damaged by heavy rains or falls of snow; and they are never disappointed, for the rain or snow be-

gins to fall the very next day, especially when the Northern Light arrive so high as 90 degrees of altitude, and when they are so bright as to be equal to the best moonlight at the full. Sometimes they proceed to the South of the zenith, and after continuing for some hours they become as red as blood, and then they are said, by the prophets of the country, to portend war and bloodshed. Experience however, has taught the inhabitants of those regions to expect a wet season without the least doubt.

In the year 1785, Dr. Priestly discovered the gases and published his discoveries to the world. One of those gases he called by name Phlogiston, because it burned like the fumes of warm spirits. He also found that the result or production of that combustion was water. The modern Chymists have thought proper to change the name of that gas to Hydrogen, instead of Phlogiston. Immediately after these discoveries were published, it occurred to me that the Hydrogen gas, in a state of combustion, produced the phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis, on account of the following reasons or considerations: 1st, The Hydrogen gas is ten times lighter than common atmospheric air, it will, therefore mount up to the surface of the atmosphere and float on that surface. The surface of the atmosphere is about forty five miles in height above the surface of the earth. 2d, There are meteors which often pass through the upper regions of the atmosphere such as the electric spark, or balls of fire, which are oftentimes seen, by the inhabitants of the earth, moving in all directions. Such meteors, coming in contact with the Hydrogen gas, will undoubtedly ignite it, and it will continue to burn in a constant flame until the whole be exhausted, and the constant production of the flame is water. For upwards of forty years I have observed, that after a sublime and grand appearance of the Northern Lights a wet season has been the result. In the autumn of 1827, they made a grand appearance. They were seen three times in the period of three weeks, and hence I conclude that the gas had continued to burn all that time. When the atmosphere is overcast with dark clouds, the Northern Lights cannot be seen, because they are above the clouds, at the same time the nights will not be so dark as in their absence. It is very probable that by so much caloric being disengaged during the time of that combustion in the Northern skies, that the upper regions of the atmosphere being so much heated, they could not be cooled in time to produce winter at the proper season, of 1827 8. But this conjecture must be left to the future discussions of wiser philosophers. If any one wishes to see the opinions of the philosophers of the last century let him consult Reese's Cyclopædia, on the Aurora Borealis, where he will find a very interesting lecture on the subject of the Northern Lights. That they are a real flame of fire, is evident, and that the fuel or combustible matter, is nothing more nor less than hydrogen gas, is no less evident, from the produce of that combustion being water. This is discovered by chymical experiment and well known to all Dr. Priestley's followers. The only difficulty to be surmounted is, why this phenomenon is only vis

in high latitudes, North and South, or why it is never seen in the torrid zone or in low latitudes: the only plausible, and, perhaps true reason is, that in those regions, the motion of the surface of the atmosphere is much more rapid than in high latitudes, where the parallel circles are not more than half the circumference of the equator, and the hydrogen gas being, in its specific gravity, ten times more rare than common atmospheric air, is thrown off the surface of the atmosphere, between the tropics, by the rapidity of the diurnal motion of that surface, so as to form a vacuum between the two fluids. In that case, the hydrogen gas cannot burn: for, without the aid of the oxygen of the common atmospheric air, combustion cannot be supported. - But in high latitudes, from 50 to 60 degrees North or South latitudes, the centrifugal force is not more than one half so rapid as the equatorial, and, therefore, the hydrogen fluid descends to the surface of the atmosphere and floats thereon, and in that state it will burn by being in contact with the atmosphere, when ignited by an electric spark or some other fiery meteor.

It is somewhat surprising that in England or Scotland, there are no records of the Northern Lights, earlier than 1716, especially when we find them on record in some of the Northern nations of Europe on the continent, as early as 1560. It is true, we find in history, records of armies, marching and countermarching and joining in battle, appearing in the Northern skies, much earlier, even in Cæsar's time, among the druids of Britain; and some of their verses are sung, at this day, by the Welsh girls, at their work. But our modern writers assert that such accounts are fabulous and superstitious. Be it so, yet superstitious fancies generally had some foundation in nature, and that foundation was, very probably, the Northern Lights, and hence we may very naturally conclude, that they always existed, but were not noticed as a natural phenomenon. If the production of water, by the combustion of the hydrogen gas, had not returned periodically, from the beginning, by this time the sea would have been dried up to its bottom.

A NEW AND CHEAP PAINT,

MORE IMPERVIOUS TO THE WEATHER THAN COMMON PAINT.

Take of unslacked lime a quantity sufficient to make two gallons of white wash when slacked: mix it with a due quantity of water; add to it two and a half pounds of brown sugar, and about three ounces of salt. The exact proportion of each will be best ascertained by experiment. This, when applied as a paint, becomes perfectly hard and glossy. By mixing either lampblack or ivory with the ingredients, a beautiful lead color may be had, or a yellow by mixing an ochre of that color. This paint is now almost altogether used at the south for houses, fences, &c.

The Post Horse —An extract from the "Farmer's Boy"

Drops chase each other down his chest and sides,
And spatter'd mud his native color hides;
Through his swollen veins the boiling current flows,
And every nerve a separate torture knows:
His harness loos'd, he welcomes eager-ey'd
The pail's full draught that quivers by his side,

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place	☾ age	☾ rises	Mutual aspects and weather.
5 TH	1	Circumcision	♑	27	morn.	☿ rises at 7 morn
6 FR	2	☉ slow 4 minutes	12	28	3 51	*Changes to*
7 SA	3	day breaks 5 47	13	29	4 52	*rain or snow,*
1 SU	4	2d Sun. aft. Chris.	14	30	5 55	*and clears*
2 MO	5	twil. ends 6 15 ♒	15	1	sets	*for some time.*
3 TU	6	Epiphany	16	2	6 16	*Dark weather*
4 WE	7	night decr. 8 min.	17	3	7 25	☾ in perigee
5 TH	8	Lucian	18	4	8 37	♀ rises 4 51 mor
6 FR	9	day 9 20 long	19	5	9 40	*bring*
7 SA	10	day breaks 5*h* 44*m*	20	6	10 57	*rain or snow*
1 SU	11	1st Sun. aft. Epiph	21	7	morn.	*again, and*
2 MO	12	twili't ends at 6 18	22	8	0 4	*then freezes.*
3 TU	13	day 9*h* 28*m* long	23	9	1 9	♂ sets at 10 25e.
4 WE	14	night 14*h* 34*m* long	24	10	2 11	♂ ☉ ☿ sup.
5 TH	15	☉ slow 9 minutes	25	11	3 1[illegible]	*tempers down*
6 FR	16	day 9*h* 3*m* long	26	12	4 9	*and gives*
7 SA	17	days inc. 22 min.	27	13	5 0	*rain or snow;*
1 SU	18	2d Sun. af. Ep. ☾	28	14	5 50	Prisca
2 MO	19	day breaks at 5 39	29	15	rises	*again*
3 TU	20	Fabian. ☉ enter	♓	16	5e54	♃ rises 3*h* 34*m*
4 WE	21	Agnes	1	17	6 45	*freezes and*
5 TH	22	Vincent	2	18	7 40	☾ in apogee
6 FR	23	twil. ends 6 16	3	19	8 35	*rain or snow*
7 SA	24	Sirius sou. 10 14e	4	20	9 30	*or hail*
1 SU	25	3d Sun. aft. Epiph	5	21	10 28	Conv. of St. Paul
2 MO	26	day 9h 46m long	6	22	11 25	♄ rises at 4 24 e
3 TU	27	night 14 12 long	7	23	morn.	*follows,*
4 WE	28	day breaks at 5 33	8	24	0 24	*with very*
5 TH	29	twil. ends 6 29	9	25	1 24	*high winds;*
6 FR	30	day 9 54 long	10	26	2 26	*then becomes*
7 SA	31	☉ slow 14 minutes	11	27	3 26	*calm and still.*

Venus is our morning star until the 1st of June, and evening star to the end of the year.

And joys to see his well known stable door,
As the starv'd mariner the friendly shore.
Ah! well for him, if here his suff'rings ceas'd,
And ample hours of rest his pains appeas'd!
But rous'd again, and sternly bid to rise,
And shake refreshing slumber from his eyes,

M D	☉ rises		☉ sets		☾ pl.	☾ south.		☾ dominion.
1	7	24	4	36	♏	morn.		secrets
2	7	24	4	36	29	9	6	
3	7	24	4	36	♐	10	1	hips
4	7	24	4	36	28	10	59	thighs
5	7	23	4	37	♑	11	59	knees
6	7	23	4	37	27	0 e	59	hams
7	7	22	4	38	♒	2	57	legs
8	7	21	4	39	27	2	53	ankles
9	7	20	4	40	♓	3	47	feet
10	7	20	4	40	26	4	40	toes
11	7	19	4	41	♈	5	30	head
12	7	18	4	42	24	6	21	face
13	7	18	4	42	♉	7	11	neck
14	7	17	4	43	22	8	1	throat
15	7	16	4	44	♊	8	51	arms
16	7	15	4	45	16	9	41	and
17	7	15	4	45	29	10	30	shoulde.
18	7	14	4	46	♋	11	19	breast
19	7	13	4	47	23	morn.		stomach
20	7	12	4	48	♌	0	6	heart
21	7	12	4	48	17	0	52	and
22	7	11	4	49	29	1	36	lungs
23	7	10	4	50	♍	2	19	bowels
24	7	9	4	51	23	3	1	belly
25	7	8	4	52	♎	3	43	reins
26	7	7	4	53	16	4	26	and
27	7	6	4	54	29	5	10	loins
28	7	5	4	55	♏	5	56	secrets
29	7	4	4	56	24	6	45	
30	7	3	4	57	♐	7	37	hips
31	7	2	4	58	21	8	32	thighs

Monthly Observations.

● New moon	5	10	32	M
☽ First quar.	12	3	58	M
○ Full moon	19	6	57	E
☾ Last quar.	28	0	1	M

Rain or snow, more or less, may be expected about the 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 23rd days of this month, the day before or day after.

LECTURE
ON
ASTRONOMY.

(Continued from our last.)

Those vast unwieldy masses of the Sun and its planets, are not dropt here and there at random, and moving about the great expanse in uncertain paths, and at fortuitous rates and measures; but in the most complete manner, and according to the strictest rules of order and harmony; so as to answer the great ends of their creation, and the Divine providence; to despatch the noble offices of the several globes; to perform the great works of nature in them; to

To let a man into the knowledge of our passions, is to furnish him with weapons that will subdue us.

Ere his exhausted spirits can return,
Or through his frame reviving ardor burn,
Come forth he must, tho' limping, maim'd and sore;
He hears the whip; the chaise is at the door;
The collar tightens, and again he feels
His half heal'd wounds inflam'd: again the wheels

	W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ pla.	☾ age	☾ rises.	Mutual aspects and weather.
1	SU	1	4th Su. aft. Epiph.	12	♋	morn.	Candlemas day
2	MO	2	purifi. B. V. M. ♓	13	29	5 8	♀ rises at 5 27 m
3	TU	3	Blas	14	1	6 10	*rain or snow,*
4	WE	4	twilight ends 6 34	15	2	sets.	☾ in perigee
5	TH	5	Agatha	16	3	6 e 9	*with high winds*
6	FR	6	day breaks 5 31	17	4	7 21	*and flying clouds;*
7	SA	7	day 10*h* 12*m* long	18	5	8 35	♄ sets 10 14 ev.
1	SU	8	5th Su. aft. Epiph.	19	6	9 43	♂ ☾ ♄
2	MO	9	days incr. 1*h* 10*m*	20	7	10 52	*becomes more*
3	TU	10	day 10 20 long	21	8	11 59	*temperate and*
4	WE	11	day 10*h* 22*m* long	22	9	morn.	*brings rain or sn.*
5	TH	12	night decr. 1 22	23	10	1 2	*more or less,*
6	FR	13	twil. ends 6 37	24	11	2 5	☿ sets at 6 50 e.
7	SA	14	Valentine ♡	25	12	2 56	♃ rises at 2 7 m
1	SU	15	Septuagesima Sun.	26	13	3 45	*with calm winds,*
2	MO	16	night 13 26 long	27	14	4 31	*and brings*
3	TU	17	day breaks 5 12	28	15	5 10	♂ ♀ ♅
4	WE	18	☉ enters Pisces	♓	16	6 22	*rain or snow.*
5	TH	19	twilight ends 6 50	0	17	rises	☿ sta. ☾ in apo.
6	FR	20	day 10*h* 44*m* long	1	18	6e26	♄ sets at 5 10 m
7	SA	21	twil. ends at 6 54	2	19	7 20	♅ south 10 4 m
1	SU	22	Sexagesima Sund.	3	20	8 15	and sets 5 13 m
2	MO	23	day 10 52 long	4	21	9 13	*rain or snow*
3	TU	24	St. Matthias	5	22	10 9	*may be expected*
4	WE	25	night 13*h* 2*m* long	6	23	11 11	*about this time,*
5	TH	26	night dec. 2 hours	7	24	morn.	*and*
6	FR	27	day breaks 5 5	8	25	0 11	*then hard*
7	SA	28	☉ slow 13*m* ♓	9	26	1 11	*freezing.*

The ignorant are always the foremost to condemn—fools, invariably stamp superior wisdom with the name of madness: hence many, who have learnt by rote the names of some *soi-disant* philosophers, couple them with assertions at once indicative of their impiety and shallowness.

With tiresome sameness in his ears resound,
O'er blinding dust, or miles of flinty ground.
Thus, nightly robb'd, and injur'd day by day,
His piece-meal murd'rers wear his life away.
What say'st thou, Dobbin? what tho' hounds await
With open jaws, the moment of thy fate.

M D	☉ rises		☉ sets		☾ pl.	☾ south		☾ dominion.
1	7	1	4	59	♑	morn.		knees
2	7	0	5	0	20	10	30	hams
3	6	59	5	1	♒	11	30	legs
4	6	58	5	2	21	0e	29	ankles
5	6	57	5	3	♓	1	26	feet
6	6	56	5	4	21	2	22	toes
7	6	55	5	5	♈	3	16	head
8	6	53	5	7	20	4	9	face
9	6	52	5	8	♉	5	1	neck
10	6	50	5	10	18	5	52	throat
11	6	49	5	11	♊	6	43	arms
12	6	48	5	12	13	7	34	and
13	6	47	5	13	26	8	24	shoulde.
14	6	45	5	15	♋	9	13	breast
15	6	44	5	16	20	10	0	stomach
16	6	44	5	16	♌	10	46	heart
17	6	42	5	18	14	11	31	and
18	6	40	5	20	26	morn.		back
19	6	39	5	21	♍	0	15	bowels
20	6	38	5	22	20	0	58	belly
21	6	36	5	24	♎	1	40	reins
22	6	35	5	25	13	2	23	and
23	6	34	5	26	26	3	7	loins
24	6	33	5	27	♏	3	52	secrets
25	6	31	5	29	20	4	39	
26	6	29	5	31	♐	5	29	hips
27	6	28	5	32	16	6	22	thighs
28	6	27	5	33	♑	7	17	knees

Monthly Observations.

Rain or snow, more or less, may be expected about the 1st, 11th, 18th and 23d days of this month, the day before or day after.

● New moon	3	9	11	E
☽ First quar.	10	2	3	E
○ Full moon	18	1	55	E
☾ Last quar.	26	3	00	E

comfort and cherish every thing residing in them by those useful changes of day and night, and the several seasons of the year. These things are so evident to the reason of all men, that Tully might well make his stoic to allege this as one of his principal arguments for the proof of a Deity. The fourth cause, says he, and that even the chief, is the equality of the motion, and the revolution of the heavens; the distinction, utility, beauty and order, of the Sun, Moon, and all the Stars; the bare view

It is of unspeakable advantage, to possess our minds with a habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words, and actions, at some laudable end, whether it be to the glory of our Maker, the good of mankind, or the the benefit of our own souls.

MARCH, 1829, begins on Sunday, has 31 days.

No better fate attends his public race;
His life is misery and his end disgrace!

From Giles the noisy hogs demand their food;
While at his heels run many a chirping brood;
Or on his path in expectation stand,
With equal claims upon his strewing hand.

W D		M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age.	☾ rises	Mutual aspects and weather.
1	SU	1	Quinquagesima S.	♓	27	morn.	♀ rises at 5 39
2	MO	2	Chad	10	28	3 56	*dry and*
3	TU	3	Shrove Tuesday	11	29	4 43	*cold with*
4	WE	4	night 12 44 long	12	30	5 26	♂ ☽ ☿
5	TH	5	day 11 18 long	13	1	sets.	☾ in perigree
6	FR	6	day breaks at 4 51	14	2	7e19	*rain or snow*
7	SA	7	perpetua	15	3	8 38	♄ sets at 10 3 e.
1	SU	8	1st Sunday in lent	16	4	9 39	*about this*
2	MO	9	☉ slow 11 minutes	17	5	10 44	*time of the*
3	TU	10	day 11 30 long	18	6	11 51	*season, then*
4	WE	11	Aldeba. S. at 9 52 e.	19	7	morn.	*look for*
5	TH	12	Gregory Martyr	20	8	0 50	*dry and cold*
6	FR	13	twi. ends at 7 15 ♋	21	9	1 43	☿ stationary
7	SA	14	day increase 2 34	22	10	2 31	♃ rises at 0 37 m.
1	SU	15	2d Sunday in lent	23	11	3 13	*winds from*
2	MO	16	☉ slow 9 minutes	24	12	4 26	*the N. W.*
3	TU	17	day 11 48 long	25	13	4 58	*quarter, and*
4	WE	18	day breaks at 4 38	26	14	5 28	☾ in apogee
5	TH	19	twili. ends at 7 24	27	15	5 59	*then changes*
6	FR	20	☉ enters Aries	♈	16	rises.	○ eclipsed invis.
7	SA	21	Benedict	0	17	7e16	♄ sets at 3 18 m.
1	SU	22	3d Sunday in lent	1	18	8 14	♅ S. at 8 26 m.
2	MO	23	night 11 56 long	2	19	9 14	*to more temperate*
3	TU	24	day 12 6 long	3	20	10 13	*weather, and pro-*
4	WE	25	Anun. B. V. Mary	4	21	11 14	*duces rain or sleet*
5	TH	26	days increase 3 10	5	22	morn.	*for some days,*
6	FR	27	night 11 44 long	6	23	0 11	☿ greatest elong.
7	SA	28	day br. at 4 25 ♈	7	24	1 7	♄ stationary
1	SU	29	7th Sunday in lent	8	25	2 0	*and clears cold.*
2	MO	30	twi. ends at 7 45	9	26	2 48	☿ rises at 4 51 m.
3	TU	31	☉ slow 5 minutes	10	27	3 35	♃ stationary

The Sun enters Aries on the 20th day, at 3h. and 17 min. after noon, which properly begins the spring quarter.

Thus wastes the morn, till each with pleasure sees
The bustle o'er, and press'd the new made cheese.
Unrivall'd stands thy country cheese, O Giles!
Whose very name alone engenders smiles;
Whose fame abroad, by every tongue is spoke,
The well known butt of many a friendly joke.

M D	☉ rises		☉ sets.		☾ ♃	☾ south		☾ dominion.
1	6	26	5	34	♑	morn.		hips
2	6	25	5	35	14	9	12	thighs
3	6	24	5	36	29	10	11	knees
4	6	23	5	37	♒	11	9	hams
5	6	22	5	38	29	0 e	6	legs
6	6	20	5	40	♓	1	2	ankles
7	6	19	5	41	29	1	58	feet
8	6	18	5	42	♈	2	52	toes
9	6	16	5	44	28	3	46	head
10	6	15	5	45	♉	4	40	face
11	6	13	5	47	26	5	32	throat
12	6	12	5	48	♊	6	24	arms
13	6	11	5	49	22	7	14	shoulde
14	6	10	5	50	♋	8	2	and
15	6	9	5	51	17	8	49	breast
16	6	7	5	53	29	9	34	heart
17	6	6	5	54	♌	10	19	lungs
18	6	4	5	56	23	11	2	bowels
19	6	3	5	57	♍	11	45	and
20	6	2	5	58	16	morn.		belly
21	6	1	5	59	28	0	28	reins
22	6	0	6	0	♎	1	12	loins
23	5	58	6	2	22	1	57	secret
24	5	57	6	3	♏	2	44	parts
25	5	55	6	5	17	3	33	hips
26	5	54	6	6	♐	4	24	and
27	5	52	6	8	13	5	17	thighs
28	5	51	6	9	26	6	12	knees
29	5	50	6	10	♑	7	8	hams
30	5	49	6	11	23	8	4	legs
31	5	48	6	12	♒	9	3	ankles

Monthly Observations.

● New moon	5	7	16	M
☽ First quar.	12	4	29	M
○ Full moon	21	8	31	M
☾ Last quar.	28	1	59	M

Rain or snow, more or less, may be expected about the 6th, 19th, 25th and last days of this month, the day before or day after.

alone of which things is sufficient to demonstrate them to be no works of chance. As if any one should come into a a house, the pulpit or desk; when he should see the order, manner and management of every thing, he could never judge those things to be done without an efficient cause, but must imagine there was some being presiding over them, and whose orders they obeyed. So, much more in so great motions, such vicissitudes and the orders of so many and great things. A man cannot but conclude, that such great acts of nature are governed by some mind, some intuitive being. And so again afterwards, chapter 21; when

Do not try friends too much; it is painful to find them wanting.

APRIL, 1829, begins on Wednesday, has 30 days.

That pass like current coin the nation through,
And ah! experience proves the satire true,
Provision's grave, thou ever craving mart,
Dependant, huge metropolis! where art
Her pouring thousands stows in breathless rooms,
Midst pois'nous smokes and steams and rattling looms.

W D		M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age.	☾ rises	Mutual aspects and weather.
4	WE	1	☉ slow 4 minutes	♈	28	morn.	♀ rises at 4 51 m.
5	TH	2	day breaks at 4 21	12	29	4 50	☽ in perigree
6	FR	3	twilight ends 7 42	13	1	sets.	☉ eclipsed, invis.
7	SA	4	St. Ambrose	14	2	7e21	*Calm and clear*
1	SU	5	5th Sunday in lent	15	3	8 34	*with warm*
2	MO	6	day 12 40 long	16	4	9 42	*and temperate*
3	TU	7	night 11 16 long	17	5	10 44	*Rain or sleet*
4	WE	8	days increase 3 40	18	6	11 40	♀ rises at 5 18 m.
5	TH	9	nights decr. 3 44	19	7	morn.	*flying clouds*
6	FR	10	day br. at 4 7 ♋	20	8	0 32	*and high*
7	SA	11	twilight ends 8 9	21	9	1 20	*winds then*
1	SU	12	6th Sunday in lent	22	10	2 00	Palm Sunday
2	MO	13	day 13 long	23	11	2 34	♂ sets at 9 56 e.
3	TU	14	night 10 58 long	24	12	3 8	☾ in apogee
4	WE	15	☉ & clocks agree	25	13	3 37	*calm and cloudy*
5	TH	16	day's incr. 4 hours	26	14	4 17	*prepares for*
6	FR	17	GOOD FRIDAY	27	15	4 38	♂ ☉ ♄ *rain*
7	SA	18	Alphege	28	16	rises.	*with distant*
1	SU	19	EASTER SUNDAY	29	17	7e16	♃ rises at 10 23 e.
2	MO	20	East. Mon. ☉ ent.	♉	18	8 13	*thunder, clears*
3	TU	21	Easter Tuesday	1	19	9 15	*and shines*
4	WE	22	day breaks at 3 52	2	20	10 24	♅ South at 6 36m.
5	TH	23	St. George	3	21	11 9	*and prepares*
6	FR	24	day 13 28 long ♈	4	22	morn.	*for rain and*
7	SA	25	St. Mark	5	23	0 7	*thunder*
1	SU	26	1st Sun. af. Easter	6	24	0 56	*then clears*
2	MO	27	twili't ends at 8 30	7	25	1 35	♄ sets at 1 5 m.
3	TU	28	day 13 36 long	8	26	2 16	*and shines*
4	WE	29	night 10 20 long	9	27	2 58	*and comes*
5	TH	30	☉ fast 3 minutes	10	28	3 43	*to rain again.*

The shortest way to get rich is not by enlarging our estates, but by contracting our desires.

O come, blest spirit! whatso'er thou art,
Thou rushing warmth that hover'st round my heart,
Sweet inmate hail! thou source of sterling joy,
That poverty itself can ne'er destroy;
Be thou my muse, and faithful still to me,
Retrace the paths of wild obscurity.

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ ♎	☾ south	☾ dominion
1	5 46	6 14	♓	morn.	feet
2	5 45	6 15	22	10 53	toes
3	5 43	6 17	♈	11 48	head
4	5 42	6 18	22	0e43	face
5	5 41	6 19	♉	1 39	neck
6	5 40	6 20	21	2 35	throat
7	5 38	6 22	♊	3 29	arms
8	5 37	6 23	18	4 22	shoulde
9	5 35	6 25	♋	5 14	breast
10	5 34	6 26	14	6 5	and
11	5 33	6 27	26	6 53	stomach
12	5 32	6 28	♌	7 39	heart
13	5 30	6 30	20	8 26	back
14	5 29	6 31	♍	9 7	bowels
15	5 28	6 32	13	9 50	and
16	5 27	6 33	25	10 33	belly
17	5 25	6 35	♎	11 17	reins
18	5 24	6 36	19	morn.	loins
19	5 22	6 38	♏	0 2	secrets
20	5 21	6 39	14	0 48	and
21	5 20	6 40	27	1 37	privates
22	5 18	6 42	♐	2 28	hips
23	5 17	6 43	23	3 21	thighs
24	5 16	6 44	♑	4 15	knees
25	5 15	6 45	20	5 10	hams
26	5 14	6 46	♒	6 5	legs
27	5 13	6 47	18	7 0	ankles
28	5 12	6 48	♓	7 54	feet
29	5 10	6 50	17	8 48	toes
30	5 9	6 51	♈	9 41	head

Monthly Observations.

● New moon	3	5	1	E
☽ First quar.	10	8	47	E
○ Full moon	19	1	2	M
☾ Last quar.	26	9	35	M

Rain or sleet more or less may be expected about the 7th, 17th, 24th and 30th days of this month, the day before or day after.

among other things, he had been speaking of the motions of the planets, he argues thus: I cannot possibly understand, saith he, how all this constancy can be among the stars. This so great agreement of the times, through all eternity, among such various courses, how this can be, without some mind, reasons and counsel. And a little after this, speaking of the fixt stars, he says, but the perennial and perpetual courses of these stars, together with their admirable and incredible constancy, declare a divine power and mind to be in them. And this he takes to be so plain a case, that he that could not discern it, he thinks, could discern nothing.

No station is so high, no power so great, no character so unblemished, as to exempt men from the attacks of madness, malice, or envy.

MAY, 1829, begins on Friday, has 31 days.

Where grandeur revels in unbounded stores;
Restrains a slighted stranger at their doors!
Thou like a whirlpool drain'st the countries round,
Till London market, London price, resound
Through every town, round every passing road,
And Dairy produce throngs the Eastern road.

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place	☾ age	☾ rises	Mutual aspects and weather.
6 FR	1	St. Philip & James	♉	29	morn.	*Rain or sleet*
7 SA	2	☉ fast 3 minutes	11	1	4 47	♀ rises 4 58 mor.
1 SU	3	2nd Su. af. Easter	12	2	sets	Invention of cross
2 MO	4	twilight ends 8 41	13	3	8e28	♂ ☿ ♀
3 TU	5	day 13 54 long	14	4	9 31	*may be*
4 WE	6	St. John Evangelist	15	5	10 27	*expected.*
5 TH	7	night 10 2 long ☋	16	6	11 15	♂ ☉ ☿ sup.
6 FR	8	day breaks at 3 35	17	7	morn.	♄ sets at 9 45 e
7 SA	9	day 14 2 long	18	8	0 2	*rain and thunder,*
1 SU	10	3rd Su. aft. Easter	19	9	0 37	*with cold breezes.*
2 MO	11	day increa. 5 hours	20	10	1 11	♅ stationary
3 TU	12	twilight ends 8 29	21	11	1 44	☽ in apogee
4 WE	13	day 14 10 long	22	12	2 12	♃ rises at 8 41 e
5 TH	14	night 9 48 long	23	13	2 39	*Warm rain*
6 FR	15	☉ fast 4 minutes	24	14	3 11	*with lightning*
7 SA	16	day breaks 3 2	25	15	3 44	*about this time,*
1 SU	17	4th Su. aft. Easter	26	16	4 16	♂ ☉ ♃
2 MO	18	twilight ends at 9	27	17	rises	*and rain with*
3 TU	19	Dunstan	28	18	8 e 9	♄ sets at 11 38 e
4 WE	20	☉ enters Gemini	♊	19	9 6	♂ ☉ ♀ sup.
5 TH	21	day 14 24 long ☊	0	20	10 1	♅ rises at 11 50 e
6 FR	22	day's increase 5 20	1	21	10 52	*warm gales*
7 SA	23	day breaks 3 24	2	22	11 37	*with heavy*
1 SU	24	5th Su. aft. Easter	3	23	morn.	*dark clouds,*
2 MO	25	twilight ends 9 11	4	24	0 17	*and rain and*
3 TU	26	night 9 24 long	5	25	0 57	*thunder begets*
4 WE	27	Venerable Bede	6	26	1 33	☾ in perigee
5 TH	28	Ascension day	7	27	2 9	*dry and*
6 FR	29	day breaks 3 20	8	28	2 46	*fine shining*
7 SA	30	☉ fast 3 minutes	9	29	3 24	*weather.*
1 SU	31	Su. af. Ascen. day	10	30	3 59	☿ sets at 9 12 e

What avails the show of external liberty, to one who has lost the government of himself?

Delicious veal, and butter every hour,
From Essex low lands, and the banks of Stour,
And further far, where numerous herds repose,
From Orwell's brink, from Weveny or Ouse.
Hence Suffolk dairy wives run mad for cream,
And leave their milk with nothing but its name.

M D	☉ rises		☉ sets		☾ pl.	☾ south.		☾ dominion.
1	5	8	6	52	16	morn.		face
2	5	6	6	54	♉	11	29	neck
3	5	5	6	55	14	0	e24	and
4	5	4	6	56	29	1	19	throat
5	5	3	6	57	♊	2	24	arms
6	5	2	6	58	26	3	8	shoulde.
7	5	1	6	59	♋	4	0	breast
8	5	0	7	0	21	4	50	stomach
9	4	59	7	1	♌	5	37	heart
10	4	58	7	2	16	6	23	and
11	4	57	7	3	27	7	7	lungs
12	4	56	7	4	♍	7	50	bowels
13	4	55	7	5	21	8	32	belly
14	4	54	7	6	♎	9	15	reins
15	4	53	7	7	15	10	0	and
16	4	52	7	8	27	10	46	loins
17	4	51	7	9	♏	11	34	secret
18	4	50	7	10	23	morn.		parts
19	4	50	7	10	♐	0	24	hips
20	4	49	7	11	20	1	17	thighs
21	4	48	7	12	♑	2	12	knees
22	4	47	7	13	17	3	7	hams
23	4	46	7	14	♒	4	3	legs
24	4	46	7	14	15	4	58	and
25	4	45	7	15	29	5	51	ankles
26	4	44	7	16	♓	6	44	feet
27	4	43	7	17	27	7	36	toes
28	4	43	7	17	♈	8	28	head
29	4	42	7	18	25	9	20	face
30	4	42	7	18	♉	10	13	neck
31	4	41	7	19	24	11	6	throat

Monthly Observations.

● New moon	3	2	37	M
☽ First quar.	10	2	16	E
○ Full moon	18	2	28	E
☾ Last quar.	25	3	59	E

Rain, cold or temperate, more or less may be expected about the 2d, 8th, 14th, 17th, and 25th days of this month, the day before or the day after.

And then he thus concludes: In the heavens, then, there is neither any chance, nor any temerity, nor error or vanity; but, on the contrary, there is all order, truth or exactness, reason and constancy; and such things as are void of these, are counterfeit, false and full of error. He, therefore, that thinks the admirable celestial order and incredible constancy on which the conservation and good of all things depend, to be void of a mind, he himself deserves to be counted void of a mind. Thus, with great force and reason, Tully's stork rightly infers the presence and concurrence of a divine being, and power

Let usefulness and beneficence, not ostentation and vanity, direct the train of our pursuits.

JUNE, 1829, begins on Monday, has 30 days.

Its name derision and reproach pursue,
And strangers tell of three times skimm'd sky blue,
To cheese converted, what can be its boast?
What, but the common virtues of a post,
If drought o'ertake it faster than the knife,
Most fair it bids for stubborn length of life,

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age.	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
2 MO	1	Nicomede	10	1	7e53	☿ sets at 9 14 e.
3 TU	2	☉ fast 2 minutes	11	2	8 10	*dark and cloudy,*
4 WE	3	twili't ends at 8 42	12	3	9 7	*winds bring*
5 TH	4	day breaks at 2 38	13	4	9 54	*rain and thunder*
6 FR	5	Boniface	14	5	10 31	*then cleare*
7 SA	6	day 14 46 long	15	6	11 9	*and shines;*
1 SU	7	Whit Sunday	16	7	11 42	♀ sets at 7 43 e.
2 MO	8	Whit Monday	17	8	morn.	☿ gr. elong
3 TU	9	Whit Tuesday	18	9	0 12	*but rain succeeds*
4 WE	10	day breaks at 2 34	19	10	0 42	*with thunder and*
5 TH	11	St. Barnabas	20	11	1 12	*lightning;*
6 FR	12	day 14 50 long	21	12	1 41	*and then*
7 SA	13	twilight ends 9 28	22	13	2 12	♂ sets at 9 1 e.
1 SU	14	Trinity Sunday	23	14	2 47	*changes to*
2 MO	15	7 ✳ rise 1 49 m.	24	15	3 26	*clouds again*
3 TU	16	☉ & clocks agree	25	16	rises.	*and they again*
4 WE	17	St. Alban	26	17	7 11	*bring rain or hail,*
5 TH	18	day br. at 2 30	27	18	8 46	*then clears and*
6 FR	19	twilight ends 8 47	28	19	9 27	*shines at first*
7 SA	20	day 14 54 long	29	20	10 13	♃ sets at 3 17 m.
1 SU	21	1st Sun. af. Trinity	♋	21	10 52	☉ enters ♋
2 MO	22	longest day	0	22	11 30	☿ south 2 31 m.
3 TU	23	day br. at 2 30	1	23	morn.	*cool and pleasant*
4 WE	24	Nat. St. John Bap.	2	24	0 16	*then rain succeeds*
5 TH	25	day 14 54 long	3	25	0 42	♄ sets at 8 9 e.
6 FR	26	twilight ends 8 47	4	26	1 18	*and sultry calms,*
7 SA	27	night 9 8 long	5	27	1 57	*depress the spirits*
1 SU	28	2d Sun. af. Trinity	6	28	2 28	*and cause a list-*
2 MO	29	St. Peter	7	29	3 35	*lessness, in*
3 TU	30	☉ slow 3 minutes	8	1	4 13	*man and beast.*

The Sun enters Cancer on the 21st day, at 48 minntes after 12 o'clock or noon, which properly begins the Summer quarter.

And like the oaken shelf 'tis laid,
Mocks the weak efforts of the bending blade;
Or in the hog trough rests in perfect spite,
Too big to swallow and too hard to bite.
Inglorious victory! ye Cheshire maids,
Or Severn's flow'ry dales, where plenty treads,

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ ♒	☾ south	☾ dominion.
1	4 40	7 20	♊	11 51	arms
2	4 40	7 20	21	0e55	shoulde
3	4 39	7 21	♋	1 48	breast
4	4 39	7 21	17	2 38	and
5	4 38	7 22	29	3 28	stomach
6	4 37	7 23	♌	4 14	heart
7	4 37	7 23	23	4 59	lungs
8	4 36	7 24	♍	5 42	bowels
9	4 35	7 25	17	6 25	and
10	4 35	7 25	29	7 7	belly
11	4 35	7 25	♎	7 50	reins
12	4 35	7 25	23	8 35	loins
13	4 35	7 25	♏	9 21	secret
14	4 34	7 26	18	10 11	parts
15	4 34	7 26	♐	11 3	hips
16	4 34	7 26	15	11 57	and
17	4 34	7 26	29	morn.	thighs
18	4 33	7 27	♑	0 54	knees
19	4 33	7 27	27	1 51	hams
20	4 33	7 27	♒	2 47	legs
21	4 33	7 27	26	3 42	ankles
22	4 33	7 27	♓	4 36	feet
23	4 33	7 27	24	5 29	toes
24	4 33	7 27	♈	6 20	head
25	4 33	7 27	22	7 11	face
26	4 33	7 27	♉	8 3	neck
27	4 34	7 26	20	8 55	throat
28	4 34	7 26	♊	9 48	arms
29	4 34	7 26	16	10 41	and
30	4 35	7 25	29	11 33	shoulde

Monthly Observations.

● New moon	1	0	29	E
☽ First quar.	9	8	3	M
○ Full moon	17	0	55	M
☾ Last quar.	23	7	37	E
● New moon	30	11	25	E

Rain and distant thunder, more or less may be expected about the 4th, 9th, 17th and 24th days of this month, the day before, or day after.

from the motions of the heavens: only not being aware who that being was, he erroneously imagines the heavenly bodies themselves to have divinity, and puts them, therefore, into the number of the Gods; which error is elegantly refuted by Lactantias, in his book Instit. Divin. Book 2d, chapter 5, &c. Having, in the preceding lectures manifested the motions of the earth and heavens to be the contrivance and work of God, we shall inquire in this, whether their figure be of the same kind, wisely suited to the motions, and, in a word, to the

A temperate spirit, and moderate expectations, are excellent safeguards of the mind, in this uncertain and changing state.

JULY, 1829, begins on Wednesday, has 31 days.

Was your rich milk to suffer wrongs like these,
Fare well your pride! farewell renowned cheese!
The skimmer dread, whose ravages alone
Thus turns the mead's sweet nectar into stone.
Neglected now the early daisy lies:
Nor thou pale primrose, blooms the only prise:

	W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age.	☾ sets.	Mutual aspects and weather.
4	WE	1	☉ slow 3 minutes	9	2	7e42	♀ sets at 8 15 e.
5	TH	2	Visit of B.V.Mary	10	3	8 26	*clear and warm*
6	FR	3	day breaks at 3 15	11	4	8 57	*collects clouds*
7	SA	4	Trans. St. Martin	12	5	9 35	*which change*
1	SU	5	3d Sun. af. Trinity	13	6	10 9	*to rain and*
2	MO	6	day 14 48 long	14	7	10 38	☾ in apogee
3	TU	7	night 9 14 long	15	8	11 8	♄ sets at 8 17 e.
4	WE	8	days decrease 8 m.	16	9	11 37	*distant thunder,*
5	TH	9	7 ✳ rise at 9 50e.	17	10	morn.	*clears again*
6	FR	10	twili. ends at 8 41	18	11	0 7	*and shines*
7	SA	11	regulus sets 9 27e.	19	12	0 39	*with pleasant*
1	SU	12	4th Sun.af.Trinity	20	13	1 15	*cool breezes.*
2	MO	13	day 13 38 long	21	14	1 56	♂ ♀ ♄
3	TU	14	☉ slow 5 minutes	22	15	2 44	☾ in perigee
4	WE	15	Swithin	23	16	3 39	♃ sets at 0 32 m.
5	TH	16	night incr. 18 m. ♋	24	17	4 41	☿ stationary
6	FR	17	Dog days begin	25	18	rises.	*rain with*
7	SA	18	day br. at 2 49	26	19	8e45	*sultry heats,*
1	SU	19	5th Sun.af.Trinity	27	20	9 28	♂ ♄ ♄
2	MO	20	Margaret	28	21	10 3	♄ sets at 7 51 e.
3	TU	21	day 14 28 long	29	22	10 40	*and disagreeable*
4	WE	22	Magdalen	♌	23	11 19	☉ enters Leo
5	TH	23	night 9 34 long	0	24	morn.	♅ south at 0 25m.
6	FR	24	day breaks at 3 26	1	25	0 8	*rain and*
7	SA	25	St James	2	26	0 36	*thunder, and*
1	SU	26	6th Sun.af.Trinity	3	27	1 18	St. Anne
2	MO	27	day 14 18 long ☾	4	28	2 7	*then changes*
3	TU	28	day 14 16 long	5	29	2 59	☿ rises at 3 23 m.
4	WE	29	day brks. at 3 1	6	30	3 52	♃ stationary
5	TH	30	twi. ends at 8 58	7	1	4 48	*to rain again,*
6	FR	31	☉ slow 6 minutes	8	2	rises	*and blows.*

Whatever purifies, fortifies also the heart.

Beneath some sheltring heap of yellow corn,
Rests the hoop'd keg, and friendly cooling horn,
That mocks alike the gobblets brittle frame,
Its costlier potions, and its nobler name;
To Mary first the brimming draft is given,
By toil made welcome as the dews of Heaven;

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets.	☽ pl.	☾ south	☾ dominion.
1	4 35	7 25	♋	0e25	breast
2	4 35	7 25	25	1 14	stomac.
3	4 35	7 25	♌	2 3	heart
4	4 36	7 24	20	2 48	lungs
5	4 36	7 24	♍	3 32	bowels
6	4 36	7 24	13	4 15	and
7	4 37	7 23	26	4 57	belly
8	4 37	7 23	♎	5 40	reins
9	4 38	7 22	19	6 23	loins
10	4 38	7 22	♏	7 8	secrets
11	4 39	7 21	14	7 55	and
12	4 40	7 20	26	8 45	private.
13	4 41	7 19	♐	9 38	hips
14	4 41	7 19	23	10 34	thighs
15	4 42	7 18	♑	11 32	knees
16	4 42	7 18	22	morn.	hams
17	4 43	7 17	♒	0 30	legs
18	4 44	7 16	21	1 28	ankles
19	4 45	7 15	♓	2 24	feet
20	4 45	7 15	20	3 19	toes
21	4 46	7 14	♈	4 12	head
22	4 47	7 13	19	5 4	face
23	4 47	7 13	♉	5 56	neck
24	4 48	7 12	17	6 48	throat
25	4 49	7 11	♊	7 41	arms
26	4 50	7 10	13	8 33	and
27	4 51	7 9	26	9 25	shoulde
28	4 52	7 8	♋	10 17	breast
29	4 53	7 7	21	11 7	stomac.
30	4 54	7 6	♌	11 55	heart
31	4 55	7 5	16	0e42	lungs

Monthly Observations.

☽ First quar.	9	1	11 M
○ Full moon	16	9	22 M
☾ Last quar.	23	0	54 M
● New moon	30	11	19 M

Rain with lightning and thunder, more or less may be expected about the 6th, 15th, 24th, and 29th days of this month, the day before or day after.

Innocence confers ease and freedom on the mind; and leaves it open to every pleasing sensation.

whole state and convenience of the several globes, so as to manifest itself to be the work of God? Now as to the figure; it is observable, in the first place, that there is a great consent therein among all the globes that fall under our view; and that is, that they are all spherical, or nearly so, namely spheroidal. Thus all the fixt stars, so far as we are able to behold them, either with our naked eye or our glasses. Thus the sun, and thus all its planets, and thus the secondaries, or moons accompanying, Saturn, Jupiter, and our Earth. And altho' Venus, Mercury, and the Moon have phases, and ap-

And never lip that press'd its homely edge,
Had kinder blessings or a heartier pledge,
Of wholesome viands, here a banquet smiles,
A common cheer for all, e'en humble Giles,
Who joys his trivial services to yield
Amidst the fragrance of the open field;

W D		M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place.	☾ age.	☾ sets.	Mutual aspects and weather.
7	SA	1	Lammas day	♌	3	8 e 9	*dry and warm*
1	SU	2	7th Sun.af.Trinity	9	4	8 39	☿ rises at 3 31 m.
2	MO	3	☉ slow 6 minutes	10	5	9 12	*with soft*
3	TU	4	day breaks 3 12	11	6	9 39	*breezes some h.*
4	WE	5	twili't ends at 8 47	12	7	10 12	*suffocating*
5	TH	6	transfi. of our Lord	13	8	10 37	*weather and*
6	FR	7	name of Jesus	14	9	11 12	♀ sets at 8 3 e.
7	SA	8	day 13h 6m long	15	10	11 52	*then rain and*
1	SU	9	8th Sun.af.Trinity	16	11	morn.	*thunder may be*
2	MO	10	St. Lawrence	17	12	0 34	*looked for:*
3	TU	11	♂ ☿ ♄	18	13	1 26	*then expect*
4	WE	12	day 13*h* 46*m* long	19	14	2 22	*sultry clouds*
5	TH	13	Sirius rises 4 6 m.	20	15	3 27	♁ sets at 7 2 e.
6	FR	14	twil. ends 8 15	21	16	rises	*and moisture,*
7	SA	15	☉ slow 4 minutes	22	17	7e24	*with rain and*
1	SU	16	9th Sun. af. Trin.	23	18	8 5	*some distant*
2	MO	17	day 13 34 long	24	19	8 42	*thunder, then*
3	TU	18	night 10 28 long	25	20	9 22	*becomes dry and*
4	WE	19	♂ ♁ ☿	26	21	10 00	♃ sets at 11 6 e.
5	TH	20	day breaks at 3 37	27	22	10 44	♂ ☉ ☿ Sup.
6	FR	21	twil. ends 8 7	28	23	11 22	*pleasant with*
7	SA	22	☉ enters Virgo	♍	24	morn.	*cool breezes; but*
1	SU	23	10th Sun. af. Trin.	0	25	0 9	*again warms and*
2	MO	24	day 13 18 long	1	26	1 0	*brings rain, and*
3	TU	25	night 10 46 long	2	27	1 52	*some lightning,*
4	WE	26	day decr. 1 42	3	28	2 46	♄ rises at 3 32 m.
5	TH	27	day 13 8 long	4	29	3 42	*then cools & clears*
6	FR	28	St. Augustine	5	1	sets	*becomes warm &*
7	SA	29	St. John beheaded	6	2	6e45	*produces rain for*
1	SU	30	11th Sun. af. Trin.	7	3	7 17	*some hours*
2	MO	31	Sun & clocks agree	8	4	7 48	*towards the end*

Truth and justice are the only true elements of the soul.

Oft doom'd in suffocating heat to bear,
The cobweb'd barn's impure and dusty air,
To ride in murky state the panting steed,
Destin'd aloft the unloaded grain to tread,
Where in his path as heaps on heaps are thrown,
He rears and plunges the loose mountain down:

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ ☍	☾ south	☾ dominion
1	4 56	7 4	28	1e27	lungs
2	4 57	7 3	♍	2 10	bowels
3	4 58	7 2	22	2 53	belly
4	4 59	7 1	♎	3 35	reins
5	4 59	7 1	16	4 18	and
6	5 0	7 0	27	5 1	loins
7	5 1	6 59	♏	5 47	secret
8	5 2	6 58	22	6 35	parts
9	5 3	6 57	♐	7 26	hips
10	5 5	6 55	18	8 20	thighs
11	5 6	6 54	♑	9 16	knees
12	5 7	6 53	16	10 14	hams
13	5 8	6 52	♒	11 12	legs
14	5 9	6 51	15	morn.	ankles
15	5 11	6 49	♓	0 10	feet
16	5 12	6 48	15	1 8	toes
17	5 13	6 47	♈	2 4	head
18	5 14	6 46	15	2 59	and
19	5 15	6 45	29	3 53	face
20	5 16	6 44	♉	4 47	neck
21	5 17	6 43	27	5 40	throat
22	5 19	6 41	♊	6 33	neck
23	5 20	6 40	23	7 36	throat
24	5 21	6 39	♋	8 18	breast
25	5 23	6 37	18	9 8	stomac.
26	5 24	6 36	♌	10 57	heart
27	5 26	6 34	13	10 44	and
28	5 27	6 33	25	11 29	lungs
29	5 28	6 32	♍	0e13	bowels
30	5 29	6 31	19	0 56	belly
31	5 30	6 30	♎	1 39	reins

Monthly observations.

☾ First quar.	7	4	53	E
○ Full moon	14	5	6	E
☾ Last quar.	21	8	15	M
● New moon	29	3	35	M

Rain and distant thunder, more or less may be expected about the 6th, 15th, 24th and 29th days of this month, the day before or the day after.

pear, sometimes falcated or horned, sometimes gibbous or swelled, and sometimes more or less round; and even Mars too, in his quadrature, becomes gibbous; yet at such times as these planets shew their full phases, they are found to be spherical and only lose their figure by virtue of their position to the Sun, to whom they owe their light. And this spherocity or rotundity is manifest in the Moon, yea, and in the planet Venus, too, in whose greatest falcations the dark part of their globes may be perceived, exhibiting them-

Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood.

SEPTEMBER, 1829, begins on Tuesday, has 30 days.

Laborious task! with what delight when done,
Both horse and rider greet the unclouded sun!
Yet by the unclouded sun are hourly bred,
The bold assailants that surround thy head;
Poor patient ball! and with insulting wing,
Roar in thine ears, and dart the piercing sting;

W D		M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place.	☾ age	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
3	TU	1	Giles	♍ 5	5	8e18	♀ sets at 7 37 e.
4	WE	2	☉ & clocks agree	9	6	8 49	*clouds condense*
5	TH	3	day breaks at 3 59	10	7	9 20	*and prepare*
6	FR	4	twil. ends 7 49	11	8	9 49	*for rain;*
7	SA	5	day 12 46 long	12	9	10 38	*clears up*
1	SU	6	12th Sun. af. Trin	13	10	11 22	*very sultry*
2	MO	7	Enurchus ♘	14	11	morn.	*and proceeds*
3	TU	8	nativ. B. V. Mary	15	12	0 15	♂ invisible
4	WE	9	twilight ends 7 43	16	13	1 10	*to rain again.*
5	TH	10	day breaks at 4 16	17	14	2 19	*Still and warm*
6	FR	11	day 12 30 long	18	15	3 27	*with distant*
7	SA	12	night 11 32 long	19	16	rises	☾ eclipsed visi.
1	SU	13	13th Su. aft. Trin.	20	17	6e48	☾ in perigee
2	MO	14	Holy Cross	21	18	7 23	*thunder and*
3	TU	15	Dog days end	22	19	8 8	*lightning, with*
4	WE	16	☉ fast 5 minutes	23	20	8 44	*some rain;*
5	TH	17	Lambert	24	21	9 27	*and becomes*
6	FR	18	night 11 46 long	25	22	10 44	*cool and*
7	SA	19	day 12 10 long	26	23	11 4	♃ sets 9 43 ev.
1	SU	20	14th Su. aft. T. ☿	27	24	11 56	*moist, which*
2	MO	21	St. Matthew	28	25	morn.	♅ south at 8 26e.
3	TU	22	☉ enters Libra	♎	26	0 48	*ends in*
4	WE	23	equal day & night	0	27	1 44	*cold rain*
5	TH	24	day decrea. 2 56m	1	28	2 41	*or sleet, or per-*
6	FR	25	day 11 54 long	2	29	3 37	*haps hail, and*
7	SA	26	St. Cyprian	3	30	4 33	♄ rises 1 58 m.
1	SU	27	15th Sun aft. Trin.	4	1	sets	☾ in apogee
2	MO	28	night 12 14 long	5	2	6e29	*remains cold*
3	TU	29	St. Michael	6	3	7 0	*unto the end*
4	WE	30	St. Jerome	7	4	7 31	☿ sets 6 37 ev.

In order to acquire a capacity for happiness, it must be our first study to rectify inward disorders.

More than thy short clipt remnant of a tail,
A moving mockery, a useless name,
A living proof of cruelty and shame,
Shame to the man, whatever fame he bore,
Who took from thee what man can ne'er restore;
Thy weapon of defence, thy chiefest good,
When swarming flies contending suck thy blood;

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ ♃	☾ south	☾ dominion	
1	5 32	6 28	♎	2e22	reins	
2	5 33	6 27	24	3 5	loins	
3	5 34	6 26	♏	3 50	secret	
4	5 35	9 25	18	4 36	parts	
5	5 37	6 23	♐	5 25	hips	
6	5 38	6 22	13	6 16	and	
7	5 40	6 20	26	7 9	thighs	
8	5 41	6 19	♑	8 5	knees	
9	5 42	6 18	24	9 2	hams	
0	5 43	6 17	♒	9 59	legs	
1	5 45	6 15	23	10 57	ankles	
2	5 46	6 14	♓	11 54	feet	
3	5 47	6 13	23	morn.	toes	
4	5 49	6 11	♈	0 51	head	
5	6 50	6 10	23	1 47	face	
6	6 51	6 9	♉	2 43	neck	
7	5 52	6 8	22	3 39	throat	
8	5 53	6 7	♊	4 34	arms	
9	5 55	6 5	20	5 29	shoulde	
0	5 57	6 3	♋	6 22	breast	
1	5 58	6 2	15	7 14	and	
2	5 59	6 1	28	8 3	stomac.	
3	6 0	6 0	♌	8 51	heart	
4	6 1	5 59	22	9 37	lungs	
5	6 3	5 57	♍	10 21	bowels	
6	6 4	5 56	15	11 4	and	
7	6 5	5 55	27	11 47	belly	
8	6 7	5 53	♎	morn.	reins	
9	6 8	5 52	21	0 30	loins.	
0	6 9	5 51	♏	1 57	secret	

Monthly observations.

☾ First quar.	6	6	40	M
○ Full moon	13	1	9	M
☾ Last quar.	19	6	46	E
● New moon	27	8	48	E

Rain more or less may be expected about the 4th, 8th, 16th, and 23d days of this month, the day before or the day after.

selves, under the appearance of a dull and rusty color. And as this spherical figure holds in every one of the globes at a distance from us, so we may reasonably imagine our own globe to be consonant to the rest. But, indeed, we have great reason to conclude it to be so, from the curvity of its shadow in its eclipses of the Moon. From the discovery of new constellations in the heavens as we change our hemisphere, and make approaches towards either pole, from the surface of the sea, which appears to be of this

From our eagerness to grasp, we strangle and destroy pleasure.

Nor thine alone the suffering, thine the care,
The fretful ewe bemoans an equal share;
Tormented into sores, her head she hides,
Or angry brushes from her new shorn sides.
Penn'd in the yard, e'en now at closing day,
Unruly cows with mark'd impatience stay,

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place	☾ age	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
5 TH	1	Remigius	5	5	8ev6	♀ sets at 7 24 e
6 FR	2	☉ fast 11 minutes	9	6	8 44	*cool and pleasant*
7 SA	3	twilight ends 7 18	10	7	9 27	*with flying clds* ☁
1 SU	4	16th Sun. af. Trin	11	8	10 18	*then become more*
2 MO	5	day 11*h* 28*m* long	12	9	11 11	☿ gr. el. sts. 6 29e
3 TU	6	Faith	13	10	morn.	*tempr. and brings*
4 WE	7	days decrea. 3 30	14	11	0 11	*cold rain*
5 TH	8	night 12 38 long	15	12	1 15	♄ rises at 4 56 m
6 FR	9	St. Denys	16	13	2 24	*or sleet, perhaps*
7 SA	10	night increa. 3 38	17	14	3 36	*hail or hard round*
1 SU	11	17th Sun. af. Trin.	18	15	4 49	*sn. drps.* ☾ in pen
2 MO	12	night 12 50 long	19	16	rises.	♅ south at 7 12e
3 TU	13	transl. of Ed. Conf.	20	17	6e43	♃ sets at 8 10e
4 WE	14	days decr. 3 50	21	18	7 26	*becomes more*
5 TH	15	☉ fast 15 min.	22	19	8 12	*temperate and*
6 FR	16	day 10 58 long	23	20	9 1	*brings rain or sn.*
7 SA	17	Ethelreda ♡	24	21	9 56	☿ stationary
1 SU	18	18th Sun. af. Trin.	25	22	10 50	St. Luke
2 MO	19	days decr. 4*h* 2*m*	26	23	11 43	*with cold winds*
3 TU	20	day breaks at 5 6	27	24	morn.	♑ rises at 0 40m
4 WE	21	twil. ends at 6 53	28	25	0 43	♅ south at 6 35e
5 TH	22	day 10 44 long	29	26	1 37	*from the north and*
6 FR	23	☉ enters Scorpio	♏	27	2 21	*west,* ☾ in apogee
7 SA	24	night 13 44 long	0	28	3 21	*becms. wrm & snds*
1 SU	25	19th Sun. af. Trin.	1	29	4 21	Crispin ♂ ☾ ♄
2 MO	26	night incr. 4 20	2	30	5 21	□ ☉ ♅
3 TU	27	☉ fast 15 minutes	3	1	sets	*cold rain with*
4 WE	28	St Simon & St Jude	4	2	6e11	☿ ☉ ♂ inf.
5 TH	29	day breaks at 5 38	5	3	7 10	*chilling vapors*
6 FR	30	day 10 24 long	6	4	7 31	*impregnated with*
7 SA	31	twili. ends at 6 42	7	5	8 19	*fevers and agues.*

Sincerity and truth form the basis of every virtue.

And vainly striving to escape their foes,
The pail kick down; a piteous current flows.
Is't not enough that plagues like these molest?
Must still another foe annoy their rest?
He comes the pest and terror of the yard,
His full fledg'd progeny's imperious guard:

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ ♎	☾ south	☾ dominion	
1	6 10	5 50	♏	2e43	and	
2	6 11	5 49	27	3 30	privates	
3	6 13	5 47	♐	4 20	hips	
4	6 14	5 46	22	5 11	thighs	
5	6 16	5 44	♑	6 5	knees	
6	6 17	5 43	19	6 59	hams	
7	6 18	5 42	♒	7 54	legs	
8	6 19	5 41	17	8 50	ankles	
9	6 21	5 39	♓	9 45	feet	
10	6 22	5 38	16	10 41	toes	
11	6 24	5 36	♈	11 37	head	
12	6 25	5 35	16	morn.	face	
13	6 26	5 34	♉	0 34	neck	
14	6 28	5 32	16	1 31	throat	
15	6 29	5 31	♊	2 28	arms	
16	6 31	5 29	16	3 25	and	
17	6 32	5 28	28	4 20	should.	
18	6 33	5 27	♋	5 14	breast	
19	6 34	5 26	24	6 5	stomach	
20	6 35	5 25	♌	6 54	heart	
21	6 37	5 23	19	7 41	lungs	
22	6 38	5 22	♍	8 26	bowels	
23	6 40	5 20	12	9 9	and	
24	6 41	5 19	24	9 52	belly	
25	6 42	5 18	♎	10 34	reins	
26	6 43	5 17	18	11 17	loins	
27	6 44	5 16	♏	0e 1	secret	
28	6 46	5 14	12	0 46	and	
29	6 47	5 13	24	1 33	privates	
30	6 48	5 12	♐	2 22	hips	
31	6 49	5 11	19	3 13	thigs	

Monthly Observation.

☽ Last quar.	5	6	29	E
○ Full moon	12	10	9	M
☾ Last quar.	19	9	10	M
● New moon	27	2	24	E

Cold rain, more or less, may be expected about the 7th, 17th and 25th days of this month, the day before, or day after.

figure, by our gradually discerning far distant objects. Mountains, towers, sails of ships, &c. the parts of which are more and more seen, as we approach nearer and nearer to them, with other arguments to the same purpose, which need not to be enumerated, in a case now generally owned and acknowledged to be true. Having in the preceding lecture, demonstrated the several globes of the Universe to be spherical, it is not to be understood that these globes are strictly so; but an allowance is perhaps to be made for the difference between their equatorial and polar diameters, mentioned before. But especially for those little and inconsiderable

Time once past never returns: the moment which is lost, is lost forever.

The gander, spiteful, insolent and bold,
At the colt's fetlocks takes his daring hold,
There, serpent-like, escapes a dreadful blow;
And straight attacks a poor defenceless cow:
Each booby goose th' unworthy strife enjoys,
And hails his prowess with redoubled noise.

W D		M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place	☾ age	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
1	SU	1	20th Su. aft. Trin.	8	6	9e11	All Saints
2	MO	2	All Souls	9	7	10 3	♀ sets at 7 15 ev
3	TU	3	☉ fast 16 min.	10	8	11 10	*Cold weather with*
4	WE	4	Indian sum. begins	11	9	morn.	*heavy clouds, pre-*
5	TH	5	day 10*h* 8*m* long	12	10	0 13	*dict rain or snow,*
6	FR	6	Leonard	13	11	1 22	☿ stationary
7	SA	7	night 13 56 long	14	12	2 32	♁ rises at 4 34 m.
1	SU	8	21st Sun. aft. Trin	15	13	3 40	☾ in perigee
2	MO	9	night 14 long	16	14	4 51	*becomes warm,*
3	TU	10	night 14 2 long	17	15	rises	□ ☉ ♄
4	WE	11	St. Martin	18	16	6 e 0	♅ south at 5 15 e
5	TH	12	day breaks 5 29	19	17	6 47	*then rain or snow;*
6	FR	13	Britius ♋	20	18	7 43	☿ gr. elongation
7	SA	14	day breaks 5 32	21	19	8 37	Machutus
1	SU	15	22d Sun. af. Trin.	22	20	9 32	*blows cold and*
2	MO	16	twilight ends 6 27	23	21	10 32	*chilly, with some*
3	TU	17	☉ fast 15 minutes	24	22	11 30	*clouds collecting;*
4	WE	18	twilight ends 6 17	25	23	morn.	*more temperate,*
5	TH	19	Indian summ. ends	26	24	0 24	♃ sets at 6 34e.
6	FR	20	day 9*h* 38*m* long	27	25	1 19	*and changes*
7	SA	21	☉ enters Sagittar. ♐	1	26	2 14	☾ in perigee
1	SU	22	23d Sun. af. Trin.	29	27	3 9	Cecilia. ☉ ent. ♐
2	MO	23	St. Clement	30	28	4 4	*to rain or snow.*
3	TU	24	days deer. 5*h* 8*m*	1	29	5 3	*Blows very cold,*
4	WE	25	Catharine	2	1	sets	♄ rises at 10 19e
5	TH	26	day breaks 5 41	3	2	5e24	*and again*
6	FR	27	night 14*h* 34 long	4	3	6 10	*becomes warm*
7	SA	28	twili. ends at 6 45	5	4	7 2	*and prepares for*
1	SU	29	Advent Sunday ♒	6	5	8 0	♄ stationary
2	MO	30	St. Andrew	7	6	8 56	*rain or snow.*

He that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds green.

Then back he stalks, of self-importance full,
Seizes the shaggy foretop of the bull,
Till, whirl'd aloft, he falls; a timely check,
Enough to dislocate his worthless neck:
For lo! of old, he boasts an honor'd wound;
Behold that broken wing that trails the ground.

M D	☉ rises	☉ rises	☾ ♑	☾ south	☾ dominion.
1	6 51	5 9	♑	4 e 5	knees
2	6 52	5 8	15	4 58	and
3	6 53	5 7	29	5 52	hams
4	6 55	5 5	♒	6 45	legs
5	6 56	5 4	26	7 38	ankles
6	6 57	5 3	♓	8 32	feet
7	6 58	5 2	25	9 25	toes
8	6 59	5 1	♈	10 20	head
9	7 0	5 0	25	11 15	face
10	7 1	4 59	♉	morn.	neck
11	7 2	4 58	24	0 12	throat
12	7 3	4 57	♊	1 9	arms
13	7 4	4 56	23	2 7	shoulde.
14	7 5	4 55	♋	3 2	breast
15	7 6	4 54	20	3 55	stomach
16	7 7	4 53	♌	4 47	heart
17	7 8	4 52	15	5 35	and
18	7 9	4 51	27	6 21	lungs
19	7 10	4 50	♍	7 5	bowels.
20	7 11	4 49	21	7 47	belly
21	7 12	4 48	♎	8 29	reins
22	7 13	4 47	14	9 11	and
23	7 14	4 46	26	9 54	loins
24	7 14	4 46	♏	10 39	secret
25	7 15	4 45	21	11 25	parts
26	7 16	4 44	♐	0e14	hips
27	7 17	4 43	16	1 4	thighs
28	7 18	4 42	29	1 57	and
29	7 18	4 42	♑	2 50	knees
30	7 19	4 41	26	3 43	hams

Monthly Observations.

☽ First quar.	4	4	31	M
○ Full moon	10	8	26	E
☾ Last quar.	18	3	31	M
● New moon	26	7	12	M

Rain, sleet or snow, more or less, may be expected about the 5th, 13th, 23rd and 30th days of this month, the day before or day after.

★ excrescences of the hills, very manifestly discernible in the moon, as well as in our globe, which we call little and inconsiderable, especially those on the earth, because they are so in proportion to the earth's diameter, as will appear, by coming to particulars. The diameter of this globe, on which we dwell, is about 7967 miles; but that of hills is no more than a few miles. Snowdan, in Carnarvonshire, the highest mountain in England, is but 1247 yards; the Alps themselves, but about 2 English miles. The very peak of Teneriffe, one of the highest ridges throughout the

Tranquillity of mind is always most likely to be attained, when the business of the world is tempered with thoughtful and serious retreat.

DECEMBER, 1829, begins on Tuesday, has 31 days.

Thus fools and bravos kindred pranks pursue,
As savage quite, and oft as fatal too.
Happy the man that foils an envious elf,
Using the darts of spleen to serve himself,
As when by turns the strolling swine engage
The utmost efforts of the bully's rage—

	W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
3	TU	1	☉ fast 11 minutes	♐	6	10 e 4	♀ sets at 7 52 e
4	WE	2	day breaks at 5 44	10	7	11 8	☿ rises at 6 12m
5	TH	3	twilight ends 6 16	11	8	morn.	*soft breezes and*
6	FR	4	day 9h 16m long	12	9	0 14	*dark clouds bring*
7	SA	5	night 14 46 long	13	10	1 23	*rain or snow*
1	SU	6	2nd Sun. in Adv't.	14	11	2 27	Nicholas
2	MO	7	day breaks at 5 46	15	12	3 38	☾ in perigee
3	TU	8	Concep. B. v. Mary	16	13	4 46	♂ rises at 4 5 m
4	WE	9	day 9 12 long	17	14	5 52	*for some hours*
5	TH	10	twi. ends 6 13 ♋	18	15	rises	*and then clears*
6	FR	11	night incre. 5 44	19	16	6e12	*and freezes hard,*
7	SA	12	night 14 30 long	20	17	7 8	*but shortly*
1	SU	13	3d Sun. in Advent	21	18	8 5	Lucy
2	MO	14	day breaks 5 48	22	19	9 3	*becomes soft and*
3	TU	15	☉ fast 5m	23	20	9 59	*temperate, with*
4	WE	16	twilight ends 6 12	24	21	11 0	*dense clouds:*
5	TH	17	night increase 5 46	25	22	11 53	*then expect*
6	FR	18	day breaks at 5 57	26	23	morn.	♂ ☉ ♃
7	SA	19	twilight ends 6 10	27	24	0 48	☾ in apogee
1	SU	20	4th Sun. in Advent	28	25	1 43	♃ sets with the ☉
2	MO	21	St. Thomas	♑	26	2 39	☉ ent. Capricor.
3	TU	22	day 9 6 long	0	27	3 36	♅ sets at 6 37 e
4	WE	23	shortest day	1	28	4 34	*rain or snow*
5	TH	24	day br. at 5 50 ♈	2	29	5 34	♂ ☉ ☿ sup.
6	FR	25	Christmas day	3	1	sets	♄ rises at 8 4 e
7	SA	26	St. Stephen	4	2	5 35	♀ great. elonga.
1	SU	27	1st Su. af. Christm.	5	3	6 34	St. John
2	MO	28	Innocents	6	4	7 32	*thick, dark atmos-*
3	TU	29	twilight ends 6 12	7	5	8 43	*phere; brings rain*
4	WE	30	☉ slow 4 minutes	8	6	9 51	*or snow for some*
5	TH	31	Sylvester	9	7	10 58	*time.*

The Sun enters Capricorn. on the 21st day at 59 minutes after 7 o'clock, afternoon, which properly begins the winter quarter.

Whose nibbling warfare on the grunter's side,
Is welcome pleasure to his bristly hide;
Gently he stops, or stretch'd at ease along,
Enjoys the insults of the gabbling throng,
That march insulting round his fallen head,
As human victors trample on their dead.

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ ♃	☾ south	☾ dominion.
1	7 19	4 41	♒	4e36	legs
2	7 20	4 40	23	5 29	ankles
3	7 21	4 39	♓	6 20	feet
4	7 22	4 38	21	7 12	toes
5	7 23	4 37	♈	8 3	head
6	7 23	4 37	20	8 56	face
7	7 24	4 36	♉	9 50	neck
8	7 24	4 36	18	10 45	throat
9	7 25	4 35	♊	11 41	arms
10	7 25	4 35	17	morn.	shoulde
11	7 25	4 35	♋	0 37	breast
12	7 25	4 35	14	1 32	and
13	7 26	4 34	27	2 25	stomach
14	7 26	4 34	♌	3 16	heart
15	7 26	4 34	23	4 3	lungs
16	7 26	4 34	♍	4 48	bowels
17	7 27	4 33	17	5 32	and
18	7 27	4 33	29	6 14	belly
19	7 27	4 33	♎	6 56	reins
20	7 27	4 33	22	7 38	loins
21	7 27	4 33	♏	8 21	secrets
22	7 27	4 33	16	9 6	and
23	7 27	4 33	29	9 53	privates
24	7 27	4 33	♐	10 43	hips
25	7 27	4 33	25	11 35	thighs
26	7 27	4 33	♑	0e29	knees
27	7 26	4 34	20	1 24	hams
28	7 26	4 34	♒	2 19	legs
29	7 26	4 34	20	3 12	ankles
30	7 26	4 34	♓	4 5	feet
31	7 25	4 35	18	4 57	toes

Monthly Observations.

☽ First quar.	3	1	13	
○ Full moon	10	8	18	M
☾ Last quar.	18	0	44	M
● New moon	25	10	16	E

Rain or snow, more or less, may be expected about the 6th, 11th, 23d, and 29th days of this month, the day before or day after.

globe, unless we except the high mountains of Peru, called Jos. Acosta Periacaca: or that nearer St. Martha; or those called the Andes. This ridge is computed to be between 3 and 4 miles perpendicularly above the sea. All which eminences, compared with the diameter, or simidiameter of the earth, are but as a mere particle of dust is to a large globe, on which it rests. And so, likewise, for mountains in the moon that are visible, altho' some of them are of that height as to reflect the light of the sun from their lofty tops, some days before it reaches the valleys beneath them; yet on the moon's limb, we can discern nothing of them: but, so far from that, that on the contrary, the edge, through our best glasses, looks like an even, smooth, and uninterrupted circle. [*To be continued.*

What misery does the vicious man secretly endure!—Adversity! how blunt are all the arrows of thy quiver i comparison with those of guilt!

SMALL FARMS.

"The old Romans lived upon small shreds of land. Roman history informs us of the quantity of land there was in the whole farms of even the foremost men, and of the first figure and highest rank in their commonwealth. Manlius Curius Dentatus was three times chosen Consul, which was the highest ordinary office in the State, led the Roman army, fought with and entirely routed Pyrrhus, drove him out of the country, and had a triumph for his victory. The whole of this great man's farm on which he lived, and from which he drew his whole subsistence, was no more than seven jugera, which is about four acres and a half; being offered more by the government he refused it, saying that he was an ambitious and dangerous person who was not content with, or should desire more than seven jugera.

"The same Roman History informs of Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, that he was Consul of Rome 459 years before Christ: He was also in a time of great danger chosen Dictator, who by his office was above all other magistrates, he being invested with sovereign and supreme power both civil and military. In this exigency of the State he raised armies, marched against the enemy, subdued them, made them pass under the yoke, a token of subjection; triumphed for his victory; and all this in sixteen days; laid down his great office and returned home to his little farm, which consisted of but two acres and a quarter of land. His farm was originally seven jugera, but to pay a debt which his son had contracted, he had been obliged to sell one half of it: Nor is he the only good provident father consumed and wasted by a rakish spendthrift son."

Be most exceedingly careful to gather all the apples, pears, cherries, &c. which fall prematurely from your trees, and are technically called windfalls, and boil them for your swine, bury them a little this side of the centre of gravity, or so dispose of them as to destroy the worms they contain; otherwise the plague of wormy fruit will, for ought I know to the contrary, be entailed on you and your heirs for aye. Your hogs will fatten the faster if you give them every day or two a little charcoal. They will take quantum sufficit of it as a medicine to neutralize

the acid of their stomachs, and you have only to place it where they can get at it, and every hog will be his own doctor, and charge nothing for his fees. If you feed your hogs with corn, you will soak, boil or grind it, otherwise a part will not be digested. Their food will go the further if permitted to ferment till it has a sweetish taste, but should be given to them before it become decidedly sour. You may as well have a hole in your pocket for your money to escape from, as a drain to lead away the wash of your barn yard. True it may be spread over your grass land, and do some good, but it will give a flood of manure to parts, a scanty rill to other parts, and some will go to enrich the highway, &c.—*Fessenden.*

RECEIPTS.

Rice Jelly.—This is one of the most nourishing preparations of rice, particularly for valetudinarians or convalescents. It is thus made: Boil a quarter of a pound of rice flour, with half a pound of loaf sugar, in a quart of water, till the whole becomes one glutinous mass; then strain off the jelly and let it stand to cool. A little of this salubrious food eaten at a time, will be found very beneficial to those of a weakly and infirm constitution.

Bacon, Hams, Tongues, &c.—The usual composition of nitre and culinary salt, has been found to preserve meat much better when a small quantity of a mixture of the nitre and muriatic acids, in equal proportions, is added. A teaspoonful of this mixture is sufficient for a pound of culinary salt, with the usual proportion of nitre. We are informed that beef, mutton, pork, and tongues, salted in this manner during the hottest days of summer, though slightly tainted, have kept as long as pig's meat that was salted in the common way during cold weather, and that the flavor of the meat is superior to that of the best hams. The composition is very similar to the supercholorate of soda, which is as powerful a corrector of tainted meat, as the chloruret of sodium, or potas. If it be desirable to impart a fine smoky flavor to the meat, a desert spoonful of the pure pyroligneous acid may also be added to each pound of salt.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Commences at Pittsburgh, for Allegheny, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Green, Washington, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson counties, on the 1st Monday of September; and to continue four weeks if necessary. The supreme court has original jurisdiction only within the city and county of Philadelphia, in civil actions, wherein the matter in controversy may be of the value of $500 and upwards; in other cases, and in all other parts of the state, the jurisdiction of this court is appellate merely.

Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Commences at Butler, for the county of Butler, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October, to sit one week, if necessary.

At Beaver, for the county of Beaver, on the second Mondays of January, April, and the fourth Mondays of August, and the fourth Mondays of October; to sit, if necessary, one week.

At Pittsburgh, for Allegheny county, on the third Mondays of January, April, and the first Mondays of August and November; to continue by adjournment from day to day, Sundays excepted, until all the causes which have been set down for trial shall be tried, continued by consent of both parties, or by order of the court at the instance of either party upon the usual legal grounds produced to the court.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Commences at Somerset, for the county of Somerset, on the last Mondays of February, May, August, and November in every year; to continue one week, if necessary.

At Uniontown, for the county of Fayette, on the first Mondays of March, June, September, and December, in every year; to continue two weeks, if necessary.

At Waynesburgh, for the county of Green, on the third Mondays of March, June, December, and second Monday of Sept.; to continue one week, if necessary.

At Washington, for the county of Washington, on the

fourth Mondays of March, June, and December, and first Monday of October; to continue two weeks, if necessary.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Commences at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland, on the Mondays before the last in February, May, August, and November.

At Kittanning, for Armstrong, on the 3d Mondays of March, June, September, and December.

At Indiana, fourth Mondays same months.

At Ebensburgh, for Cambria, the first Mondays succeeding the courts at Indiana.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Commences at Erie, on the first Mondays of February, May, August, and November.

At Meadville, for Crawford county, on the second Mondays of the same months.

At Mercer, on the third Mondays of the same months.

At Franklin, for Venango county, on the Fourth Mondays of the same months.

At Warren, on the Mondays next after the courts in Venango county.

Mayor's Court, for the city of Pittsburgh.

Held on the second Mondays of February and May, and the fourth Mondays of July and October.

United States' District Court.

Held at Pittsburgh, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday in May, and third Monday in October, is composed of the following counties, viz: Fayette, Green, Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Clearfield, M'Kean, Potter, Jefferson, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Erie, and Warren.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Held at the City of Washington, on the second Monday in January, annually.

Virginia, 10th district—Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Brook and Wood, at Monongalia court house, Morgantown, May 15th, and September 15th.

LIST OF ROADS.

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

To Turtle Creek	12	Fort Lyttleton	10	Lancaster C. H.	18
Greensburgh	20	Skinner's	13	M'Clelland's	16
Fort Ligonier	19	Strasburgh	3	Downing's	17
Stoystown	12	Shippensburgh	10	Admiral Warren	10
Ryan's, foot Alleg.	17	Carlisle	21	The Buck	12
Bedford	11	Cambers' Ferry	20	Philadelphia	11
Crossings(Juniata)	14	Elizabethtown	14	Total	280—

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh.—The Northern Route.

To the Brick Tav.	18	Frankstown	16	Mifflintown	11
New-Alexandria	14	Alexandria	17	Millerstown	13
Armagh	22	Huntingdon	7	To Clark's Ferry	14
Ebensburgh	17	Weansborough	20	Harrisburgh	14
Munster	7	Lewistown	10	Total	200—

From Uniontown to Morgantown and Clarksburgh.

To Curry's	8	Total to Morg.—25		Thomas's	8
Moris, cross roads	4	Swearengen	16	Clarksburgh	10
Morgantown	13	Hill's Ferry	6	Tot. to Clarksb.	65--

From Pittsburgh to Washington City, via Winchester.

To Findley's	9	Gwin, forks of road	6	Charlestown	22
Ginger Hill	11	*left road goes to Cum.*		Key's ferry	5
Brownsville	13	Crissapstown	4	Hillsborough	8
Uniontown	12	Frankford	9	Lacey's	8
Total to Union--45		Springfield	6	Leesburgh	6
Slack's	6	Coxe's	9	Hummer's	12
Clemment	6	Gales	6	Wiley's	10
Clark's, forks of ro.	4	Higgins's Great cr.	5	Falls church	6
Smith's, at bridge	7	Rogers	6	Potomac bridge	8
Bough's	1	Ronomie's	3	Georgetown	
Simkin's	7	Pewtown	6	Washington city	2
Tomlinson's	11	Winchester	9		--
Musselman's	10	Total to W.--156		Total to W. C.	253

From Pittsburgh to Buffalo, via Erie.

Duncan's	18	Campbell's	8	Wood's	9
White's	13	Culbertson's	8	Canada Way	25
Read's	17	Waterford	7	Eighteen m. cr.	48
Jones (forks)	7	Reed's	10	Buffalo	18
Martin's ferry	16	Erie	5		--
Meadville	15	Total	124--	Total	224

From Pittsburgh to New-Castle and Youngstown.

Brown's	7	Slippery Rock brid.	7	State Line	9
Byrne's	7	New-Castle	12	Youngstown	8
Harmony	11	Tot. to N. C.	44	Total	61—

From Pittsburgh to Detroit.

To Warren	77	Sandusky	36	Detroit	36
Cleveland	54	Fort Meigs	32		
Huron	47	River Raisin	30	*Total*	312

From Pittsburgh to Warren, Ohio.

Davis's tavern	4	Sholes's	8	Petersburgh	4
Backhouse's	5	Beaver Bridge	4	Poland	9
White's	2	Brooks'	6	Youngstown	6
Park's	1	Greersburgh	6	Warren	14
Jackson's	2	Adams'	7	*Total*	78—

From Pittsburgh to Wooster, Ohio.

To Beaver Town	27	New-Garden	9	Canton	5
Rayl's cross roads	9	New-Alexander	5	Kendel	7
Craven's	3	I. Wilson, c. house	5	Dover	10
Clarkson's	3	Paris	5	Wooster	13
New-Lisbon	9	Ossenburgh	6	*Total*	116—

From Pittsburgh, v. Jefferson, Pickaway Plains, to Urbana.

To Steubenville	36	Jefferson, Pickaw.	12	Markle's	5
Zanesville	91			Urbana	18
New-Lancaster	30	*Tot.* to Jefferson	177		
Leather's	8	New-London	34	*Total*	234

From Pittsburgh, via Steubenville, to Zanesville.

To Marks's	7	Maxwell's	8	Martin's	4
Marshall's	6	Latta's	3	Wyrick's	8
Bevington's mills	7	Day's	2	Cambridge	8
Briceland's ✕ roads	4	Cadiz	12	Zanesville	25
Buchanan's	6	Kennedy's	7		
Steubenville	6	Titus's	1	*Tot.* to Zanesv.	126
Tot. to Steubv.	36—	Wilkins'	12		

From Pittsburgh, via Wheeling, to Chillicothe.

Canonsburgh	18	Wherry's bran.	8	Beard's	12
Washington	7	Smith's	5	Canaway's	10
M'Cracken's	10	Henry Beamer's	5	New-Lancaster	8
Alexandria	7	Wills Creek	6	Pursley's	11
Reefer's	10	Spear's	8	Craig's	11
Wheeling	6	Morrison's	4	M'Coy's	6
St. Clairsville	10	Brown's	5	Chillicothe	6
M'Donald's	7	Zanesville	9	*Tot.* to Chil.	201—
Enslow's	9	*Tot.* to Zanesv.	134—		

From Pittsburgh, via Lexington, to Nashville.

Lexington	341	Munn's pow. m.	11	Barren C. hou.	11
Nicholasville	12	Abram Harden's	8	State line	35
Kentucky river	8	Greensburgh	13	Nashville, Tenn.	35
Danville	12	Little Barren r.	12		
Carpenter's sta.	11	Buck's	2	*Tot.* to Nashv.	521
Nash's mil	10				

From Pittsburgh, via Chillicothe, to St. Louis.

Chillicothe	201	Shannon's	13	Vincennes	6
Browning's	10	Shelbyville	9	Tot. to Vin.	544
Bainbridge	8	Smith's	7	Taylor's	7
Willis	6	Taylor's	4	Arnbraugh river	3
Middletown	10	Middletown	8	Shideler's	9
Cannon's	9	Louisville	12	Gatewood's	6
Brush Creek	8	Tot. to Louisv.	416—	Stevers, F. river	10
West Union	9	Albany, Ind.	3	Evans'	3
Leedham's	5	Davis's	15	Muddy Fork	3
Davisson's	6	Fredericksburgh	15	M'Cauley's	9
Maysville, Ky.	6	Moore's	6	Gogle's	20
Washington	4	Hollowell's	16	Brimberrys	18
May's Lick	8	Sulphur creek	5	Young's	20
Hickson's	5	French Lick	8	Rotton's	20
Blue Licks	8	Marshall's	6	Stinking creek	8
Millersburgh	13	Watson's	5	Shoal creek	4
Paris	8	Sholtz's	6	Sugar creek	9
Hitt's	10	George's	7	Smith's	12
Lexington	10	Liverpool	12	Hendrick's	18
Tot. to Lex.	341	Hawkin's, Whi. R.	4	French village	1
Dailey's	11	Snyder's	8	St. Louis	8
Frankfort	11	Rose's	6	Tot. to St. Lou.	732—

From Pittsburgh, via Nashville, to New-Orleans.

Nashville	521	Glover's	2	Ward's	4
Franklin's	18	Jefferson's	21	Brashier's	14
Bond's	8	Kempe's	4	Dinsmore's	4
Elisha Rhodes	14	Allenor Colbert	8	Osburn's	8
Gordon's (D. r.)	10	M'Gee's	8	Burrow's	10
Keg Spring	8	G. Pettigrove's	8	Hay's	5
Dobbins'	9½	Perry's Son	7	M'Raven (line)	26
Grinder's (line)	5½	Underwood's	10	Robinson's	9½
M'Clish	3	Wall's (line)	8	Grindstoneford	8½
Indian house	13	Fulsom's jun.	11	Gibson Port	8
Factor's Son	5	Black	5	Trimble's	9
Indian house	5	Mitchel's	8	Greenville	12
ditto	14	Nelson's	2	Union Town	6
ditto	10	M'Curdy's	3	Sulcerstown	6
G. Colbert's (T.)	10	Leo Leflair's	7	Washington	6
Levi Colberts	7	Harkins or Long	6	Natchez	6
Underwood's, b. c.	5	M'Comen	6	Tot. o Natchez	1031
Good Spring	12	M. Leflair's	2	From Natchez to New-Orleans, by way of the lake	180
Tushkacuta	12	Shoats'	12		
Brown's	6	Anderson's	5		
Ahbachatubbe	15	Crauden's	12	By the levee	300
Factor's	4	Norton's	14	Total from Pittsburgh to N. Orleans	1211
Indian house	3	Kanney's	12		

THE

MAGAZINE ALMANAC

FOR

1829.

For the Farmer's Almanac.

ORCHARDS.

There is no part of husbandry in which farmers are more deficient, than in the cultivation of fruit trees, and particularly, *apple trees.* If they have paid attention, of late years, to the directions that have been given, from time to time, for the management of orchards, their failure, in this respect, cannot arise from ignorance; and if they have been careless of this part of husbandry, they have certainly neglected their own interest. The latter, I am induced to believe, is the fact; and I form my judgment from the uncultivated state in which many, very many excellent orchards are suffered to remain from year to year.

One of three reasons, I think, prevails with many farmers to slight their fruit trees: first, they believe that the profit will not reward the labor of cultivation; or, secondly, they think they are too far removed from a good market, and, therefore, they cannot find a profitable sale for their fruit; or, lastly, they conclude it is better to neglect the culture of their orchards, that they may have more time to devote to the business of distilling. Now, it is probable that each of these reasons, more or less sways the judgment of all farmers; but the last is the most predominant. Indeed, it may be considered the only one which influences farmers, who carry on the business of distilling; and the two first operate with those who have no distilleries to manage. But under any circumstances the reasoning, in either case, is erroneous; and the neglect of fruit trees is altogether a matter of sufferance and not of necessity.

If farmers were to observe as much system in the management of their orchards, as they adopt in the growing

of their grain, and in the management of their distilleries, they would find that the former would be a source of increasing profit to them. Good fruit always commands a fair price; and cider made and preserved, expressly for market, always meets with a ready sale. I proceed therefore, to give such directions for the culture of orchards, and the making of cider, as will, if properly attended to, enable our farmers to realize a greater profit from the sale of their fruit, than from the sale of their whiskey at the current market price.

The first position I assume, is a negative one, viz farmers in general do not consider orchards as an available part of a farm, therefore, they are not prepared to estimate the profit they are calculated to yield, by being well improved. This conclusion I draw from the fact that the farmers of Pennsylvania too frequently suffer their orchards either to go to waste altogether, or, by a stinted cultivation, to remain year after year, in one uniform unimproved state. Now, what would be the consequence, were they to treat their productive soil in the same manner? Why, it is clear, that they would reap little or no profit from it. It is only by experiment that they are enabled to ascertain the quantity of grain a given portion of soil will yield; and it is only by repeated experiments that they can improve the quality of soil and consequently increase the quantity of grain. This leads me to say,

Secondly, that if farmers would observe as much system in the management of their orchards, as they do in the growing of their grain, and the plying of their distilleries, they would find that their fruit-trees would yield *more* profit than their whiskey. They would realize more *money*, in the aggregate, say upon twenty barrels of cider, than upon the same quantity of whiskey. Now every farmer knows, or may know, by a little examination, the best process for making and preserving cider twenty barrels of which may be so prepared and purified as to sell at the proper season, in Pittsburgh market, at six dollars per barrel. But let farmers turn their attention to bottling cider, the most profitable way of vending it, and then they would be convinced at once of the advantage to be derived from the cultivation of their orchards. A little calculation will show the amount to be

realized from the sale of cider in the most profitable way it can be disposed of. But with a view to induce farmers to turn their attention to the improvement of their orchards, I will calculate the comparative profit between cider and whiskey. A barrel of whiskey, say thirty-two gallons, at twenty-five cents, a price which it seldom commands, amounts to eight dollars. The same quantity of cider, well preserved, purified, and bottled, will sell readily in market, at wholesale, at ten cents per bottle, 150 bottles; or *fifteen dollars per barrel*, that is, for the *liquor* only, the bottles still being the property of the vender. The only actual expense, to the farmer, would not exceed $1 50 per barrel, including corks. At the *retail* price of bottled cider, a barrel would amount to nearly *nineteen dollars*; and it is by retail that it is generally sold in Pittsburgh.—Now from this simple statement, which is a fair one, farmers must be induced, if any thing can induce them, to turn their attention to the improvement of their orchards.

But it will be said that the market would, in a short time, be glutted with cider, and therefore it would become a drug. There is no liquor so much in demand in Pittsburgh market, as *good* bottled cider. And I aver, without hesitation, that, let the quantity be what it may, the sale of it will always yield a handsome profit to the vender.

Good apples also are in as great demand as cider. Here then is an additional inducement for farmers to cultivate their orchards. In fine, if any farmer owning a promising orchard of apple trees, shall, from these remarks, feel inclined to enter into the cider business, by calling upon Henry Holdship & Son, Booksellers, Pittsburgh, he may ascertain the writer of this article, who is intimately acquainted with the Boston and Newark process of purifying and bottling cider, and will unite with him in making arrangements for supplying this market.

A CITIZEN.

From the New-England Farmer.

HISTORY OF THE APPLE TREE.

To show that they are natives of Pennsylvania, if not other parts of the United States.

I shall begin with the original Indian apple tree that

grew within three miles of the spot of my nativity, say thirty-four miles a little east of north from Philadelphia, called *Townsend apple*, from the following circumstance.

See Robert Proud's History, vol. 1. p. 228, that in the same ship with William Penn, in the year 1682, came from London, Richard Townsend; he was a famous quaker preacher, religiously concerned to cultivate the friendship and better the condition of the native Indians; in which concern reports have said that he devoted much time in travelling. For the history of the original apple tree, I have had it traditionally, from the family of Richard Townsend's decendants, who were deemed a family of first rate respectability.

Stephen Townsend, (grandson of Richard) was an elderly and amiable man in my time, and owner of the apple tree. I have heard him relate that his grandfather had been informed by the Indians, that back in the country was a great apple tree, where abundance of Indians, collected in the season to live on apples—that with Indian guides he undertook the journey through the wilderness, to pay them a religious visit. When he came there, he was surprised to see so many Indians. There was a spring of good water near by, and an apple tree in an Indian clearing, vastly larger than any he had ever seen in England, heavily loaded with larger and better apples than he had ever seen before—that his ideas were to take up a tract of land there for his descendants, provided the Indians would sell him what was called their good will, or claim to their clearings, which was then customary to give, to support their friendship; to that they agreed, (as to the soil) but no consideration would purchase their apple tree.—*That* they strictly reserved *to be as free as sunshine to all or any who wanted apples.* That part of the contract, the Townsend family ever faithfully observed; and Stephen Townsend did more, he supported a strong fence round it to keep cattle from the falling apples, and used to haul and throw his buck-wheat straw under the tree, to keep such as fell high from splitting.

The apples were very large and flat, of a yellow color, striped and speckled with red, of a rich delicious flavor neither very sweet nor sour; generally esteemed to this day, in preference to any other. I have a great plenty of them in my orchard; but I think they are depreciated

in size, say one third; but not lost their former delicious flavor, or luxuriant growth of limbs and abundant bearing.

It is now some months upwards of sixty years, since I cut grafts off the original tree, and set them in young trees, from which grafts were brought here. I never measured the tree, and shall forbear mentioning my ideas of the size or quantity of apples that I have seen under it, lest I may be thought extravagant. I well remember being there when very young, and a company of the better informed old men were viewing it, and hearing them say, that according to the growth of trees, that apple tree must be much older than Columbus.

From whence the seed of that apple tree, or when the Indians cleared a field round it, is in the dark unknown; it stood on a poor, thin, gravelly soil, and verifies the maxim, that temperence promotes long life. Thirty-six, or eight years ago, I heard that venerable tree was fast declining. I wrote to a confidential friend of mine, (near by,) that if it died or fell down, to saw it off and count its growth, for the age. His answer was, it turned up by the roots; that they sawed it off and found it so hollow, rotten, and inwardly defective, that nothing could be done to establish the age.

Another native apple tree, I may mention. I have heard the oldest people of my remembrance, say, that it was the practice whenever there was what they called a *new comer*, for the neighbors to unite, go, and make him what they called a *beginning;* that was, grub and clear a small piece of ground—put up a little log house, and cover it with bark, &c.

There came a man from England, whose name was George Hayworth; his tract was within two miles of where I was born. I have heard some very old men say, they were at that first *grubbing;* that the whole tract was thick timber, no sign of Indian clearing to be seen.

While at work, they found a large old apple tree in the woods, overshadowed with forest trees. They united, cleared around it, and made a fence, then pronounced it public property; and as such, it was considered in my time.

From some ancient documents that I have seen, that *improvement* was made in the year 1714. The tree hap-

pened to bear delicious white sweet apples, more early than any other known; as the seeds are generally turned brown in wheat harvest. That tree, although it grew on a fertile soil, never assumed a free, lively, growing appearance: as I have cut grafts from it. It died about the same time of the Townsend tree; also hollow and rotten.

If the Townsend apple have decreased in size; the Harvest sweets have increased; and the trees grow luxuriantly.

Dr. Darwin says, "grafting is the *elongation* of the same trees." I have the consolation of having *re-elongated* two species of original American apple, independent of any seed or affinity with any European apple whatever: and perhaps I may be the only person that has preserved them, as I brought those grafts from the place of my nativity. They have had a general mortality amongst their apple trees.

My orchards would now afford, without doubt, by far more grafts of both kinds, than will ever be wanted; and I have been sorry, many years, that I had no conveyance, to send a box of grafts to my venerable friend, Col. Timothy Pickering.

I wish to hear through the medium of your Farmer, the opinion of your antiquarians—were apples natives of New-England?

Should life and health permit me to write again, perhaps I may show a strong hypothesis that the apple trees abounded amongst the native Indians in one part of Pennsylvania, for perhaps centuries before the continent was discovered by Europeans.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. May 30, 1828.

PLUMS.

Dayton, Ohio, June 24, 1828.

Mr. Skinner,—Our plums in this country are so entirely destroyed, year after year, that we have at last become indifferent about preserving our trees; and in case any of your correspondents are able to make known any efficient remedy, he cannot perform a more charitable and beneficent act. I have often seen my trees, to

the number of twenty or thirty, loaded with fruit, promising a most abundant supply, and which were almost entirely destroyed. Just as our plums have their growth, they are perforated by the insect—the *circulio*, who is a sly depredator, and hardly ever seen, and almost immediately begin to fall off. I believe the finer stone is more liable to injury than others, as the deposit is more easily and effectually made—but ours are entirely destroyed.

I have heard and read of many preventives, but none has ever succeeded with me. Some have recommended to hang up slips of paper on shingles, covered with a solution of some drug such as camphor, or corrosive sublimate; but I have never found any effectual. The only remedy I ever found of any service, had but a partial effect. As it was of some service, I will communicate it. I dug a hole in the ground, away from the trees, three or four feet deep, and at stated times every day, had the plums as they fell carefully picked up and buried in the hole. If all would do this, I believe they would become scarce. This year I carefully removed the earth from about the trees, according to the directions I somewhere read, and supplied its place with other earth from a distance. I am fearful, however, the insect will find me out.

H. B.

From the Mass. Agricultural Repository & Journal.

RAW POTATOES BAD FOR MILCH COWS.

The following article taken from a foreign Magazine, has been copied lately into the American Farmer and the New-England Farmer.

"Many farmers are in the habit of giving raw potatoes to all kinds of stock; but they are of a watery and griping nature, and accidents have frequently happened from their use before the cattle have been accustomed to them. For milch cows they are very bad, purging them, and rendering their milk too thin and poor, even for suckling. If given raw to fatten oxen, good hay and bean meal should be allowed to counteract the watery quality of the roots. There is, however, much difference in the nature of potatoes, and the mealy approach nearest to the nature of corn, the yellow afford the strongest nutriment."—*Scoth Magazine.*

Nothing can be of greater importance to every farmer, than a correct knowledge of the comparative merits of the different varieties of food for his cattle. Of course nothing can be more pernicious, than throwing out loose and general censures of any particular food, particularly of those most easily raised, and therefore the cheapest. I certainly am not disposed to set up my authority against opinions advanced in established works. But there is no treason in stating facts, in relating careful and long continued experiments. For nearly twenty years, I have been in the practice of allowing my milch cows from November till they go to grass, about three pecks of roots a day, with good English or upland hay to their full content. I first commence with the beet, because it is most perishable; carrots then follow, and from February till May they have raw potatoes. In commencing with the potatoes, they will be for a few days relaxed; so they will, often, to as great a degree, with Indian meal; after a little use, they return to their natural state of body, and are always in high condition when they are turned out to grass; perhaps they are too fat.

Potatoes, then, cannot be a warm griping food: my milk is as rich as the milk of cows not thus managed. My cows have been almost always raised by myself, from my own stock, and I usually keep them till they are aged. If the proposition stated in the extract at the head of these remarks had been true, or nearly true, or had any degree of soundness in it, it seems to me impossible, that I should never have remarked the ill effects stated.

Some farmers may consider these remarks as of less weight, as coming from a man not bred a farmer. Some may suppose that I trust the eyes of others, and am deceived. To these, all possible objections, I reply, that my cows are objects of special regard, as furnishing me with the most valuable luxuries; that I attend to them personally and carefully; and I can see no good reason why an attention of twenty years should not enable me to form as correct an opinion as a thorough bred farmer. I am not, however, without support from persons of that description. An intelligent practical farmer, whose dairy is in such repute that he obtains from 31 to 37 cents a pound for his butter, assured me, that he always gave his cows in winter the long red potatoes in a raw state, and

that he estimated two bushels of that potato for his cows as equal to one bushel of corn.

JOHN LOWELL.

KITCHEN GARDEN—JULY.

Several successional crops are required to be sown this month for the supply of autumn, and some main crops for winter consumption. Many principal crops will be now arrived to full perfection, and some mature crops all gathered. When the latter is the case, the ground should be cleared and dry for succeeding ones, or for some general autumn and winter crops, as turnips, cabbages, savoys, brocoli, cauliflowers, celery, endive, &c. &c.

The business of sowing and planting this month will be more successful if done in moist and showery weather, or on the approach of rain, or immediately after; especially for small seeds, and young seeding plants.

Old crops of artichokes now advancing in full fruit should be divested of some of the small side heads, to encourage the principal top heads in attaining a larger magnitude.

Now is the time to gather aromatic herbs for drying and distilling, &c. as spear-mint, peppermint, balm, penny-royal, chamomile flowers, lavender flowers, sage, hyssop, marjoram, fennel, dill, basil, tarragon, angelica, marigold flowers, sweet marjoram, &c. most of which, when just coming into flower, are in the best perfection for gathering. The fennel, dill, and angelica, should remain till they are in seed.

Plant the last crops of beans, for late production in autumn. Let them be principally, of the smaller kind, as they are most successful in late planting, putting in a few at two or three different times in the month; and also some larger kinds, to have the greater chance of success and variety; and in all of which, if dry weather, soak the beans in soft water, six or eight hours, then plant them, and water the ground along the rows.

Earth up celery plants, to blanch; also to the stems of young cabbages, savoys, brocoli, borecole, beans, pease, kidney-beans, &c. to strengthen their growth.

Sow the principal late crops of kidney-beans, of the dwarf kinds, for autumn supply; and some more for la-

ter successional production in September, &c. sow them in drills, two feet or two feet and a half distance; and if the weather is very hot and dry, either soak the beans, or water the drills well before you sow them.

Continue to plant out different sorts of lettuces at a foot or fifteen inches from each other. Plant them in small shallow drills, to preserve the moisture longer; and water them well at planting.

If your melons are advanced to full growth, give them but little water, as much moisture will retard the ripening, and prevent their acquiring that rich flavor peculiar to this fruit. If they are ripe gather them in the morning. Mature ripeness is sometimes shown by the fruit cracking at the base round the stalk, or by changing yellowish, and imparting a fragrant odor.

Radishes may be sowed for an autumn crop to draw next month.

Gather ripe seed in dry weather, when at full maturity, and beginning to harden. Cut up or detach the stalks with the seed thereon, and place them on a spot where the sun has the greatest power for a week or two. Then beat, or rub out the small seeds on cloths, spread them in the sun to harden; then cleanse them and put them by for use.

SANDY SOILS.

The proper method to correct the too great openness of sandy soils, is to mix them with clay, which is the most tenacious of all soils, and as an earth is compounded of alumina and silex, besides being generally found mixed with various constituent parts, both fossil and mineral, which causes it to abound in the food necessary almost to all plants. Where clay hills or bottoms therefore are contiguous to sandy soils, the remedy is at hand, and it ought to be liberally carted on the surface, well and judiciously mixed, and ploughed deep in; for by that means an artificial tenacious soil is formed, and deposited at a proper depth, to arrest the moisture, and the essential parts of vegetable and animal matter within reach of the roots of plants. Where clay cannot be conveniently obtained, sometimes lime may, which answers a very good purpose in some soils.—*Memoirs.*

HEMP.

The cultivation of this valuable plant has not, until recently, engaged the attention of the American farmer, and that on a limited scale in particular sections of the country. In Vermont and the northern parts of the state of New-York, the raising of hemp has not, since the close of the last war, and then only by a few individuals, been attempted. The causes which have generally operated to retard its introduction, are, upon a correct investigation, attributable to the hardship and expense of dressing it, rather than the difficulty in raising or the want of a profitable market for vending whatever amount of it may be produced. The crop raised the last season in several counties upon the North river in New-York, and some time since on the lands near Onion river, in Vermont, prove incontestibly, that our soil is of the first order for a large growth and easy cultivation.—Perhaps no vegetable, except grass, takes and grows more readily than hemp. In Europe, where hemp is extensively and profitably cultivated, the climate corresponds with the northern parts of the United States; hence it does not require to be acclimated to a high northern latitude in order to ripen and coat the first year's planting. The comparative advantage of raising hemp, may be easily estimated on calculating the quantity produced on an acre, the price for which it sells in market, the expense for seed, the use of the land, and the value of the labor in raising the crop. If the land is fresh and well prepared, half a ton on an acre may be a fair estimate; but if it is rather inferior, an acre will yield upon an average, one-third of a ton; and the clearing it of the seed, when taken green from the field, will cost one third part of the product, if done by a machine. Now, if half a ton can be raised on an acre, and it will cost one third of this quantity after it is cut and removed to the manufactory to fit it for market, that will leave to the grower six hundred and sixty pounds, which will sell, if of a middling quality for sixty-six dollars—that is at the rate of two hundred dollars per ton—The seed required to sow an acre in the present scarcity, will cost eight dollars; the expense for labor in sowing, gathering and conveying the same to a place of manufacturing, will probably amount to ten dollars more, making an aggregate of twenty-four

dollars. It is evident from this statement, that the cultivation of hemp, so long as it bears a price any thing like the present, is the most profitable crop that can be raised. The common produce of the fields (taking in the account the uncertainty of the seasons,) and the present reduced prices, do not more than pay for the labor in raising; leaving the finances of the farmer, at the end of the year, not more if so prosperous as they were at the commencement. But if the cultivation of hemp be generally introduced, the northern states will be able to compete, in the productive opulence of the field, with the cotton growing states in the south. The embarrassments of commerce will then be removed and the hand of industry and frugality will receive the rewards of plenty. Russia and the north of Europe have been abundantly supplied upon their frosty mountains and arid plains, by raising this productive vegetable, and should it be ever so generally cultivated, there is no probability of overstocking the market. The quantities used in different kinds of business, and particularly for rope and canvass in shipping, are almost incalculable. The farmers in this vicinity will make a fair experiment this season, of the utility in raising it, whether it answers public expectation or not. Considerable quantities will be sowed and planted, and a machine for cleaning it is immediately to be erected on the falls in this place. Should the business be prosperous, the farmers of Vermont may congratulate themselves upon the value of the acquisition and the prospect of profitable employment.—*Vermont Aurora.*

ON WASHING WOOL ON THE SHEEP'S BACK.

Winchester, Conn. May 29, 1828,

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Sir,—I observe in the American Farmer of the 16th inst. Mr. Dickinson's account of the manner of washing wool on the sheep's back in Ohio.

The process described by him is the old method practised in New-England by our forefathers, and is still in practice with many. But since the introduction of fine sheep, the people of this region have improved upon the old system. As the improvement is considered of importance, both in regard to saving of labor, and, what is of more consequence, the better cleansing of the wool, I will give you some account of it.

We build a vat near some pond or stream where the water can be let into it in sufficient quantity; a very small stream will answer. The vat is 34 inches deep, 12 feet long and 4 feet wide and elevated at the upper end 4 inches, and for convenience ought to be *sunk* into the ground one half its depth. On one side is the pen for the sheep before washing, the vat forming a part of the enclosure. On the other side a platform or walk of boards or plank is laid, connected to and level with the top of the vat, extending to the grass ground, on which one stands to tag and receive the sheep after washing. The water is let in at the upper end of the vat, by a trough made by nailing two strips of boards about six inches wide on to the side of a plank, say fifteen inches wide; the lower end of the trough to be twenty inches higher than the surface of the vat. To perform the labor to advantage three hands are requisite; one to put the sheep into the vat, one to stand in the vat and wash, and one on the platform as before described. From eight to ten sheep are continually in the vat, and the one longest in is washed first.

Thus the wool has sufficient time to soak, so that when the animal is conducted by the man in the vat under the stream of water pouring from the trough, the dirt is immediately washed out.

Squeezing the wool when washing is considered bad policy and ought to be avoided, as it will prevent much of the dirt from escaping. Every part of the animal should be brought under the pouring stream, which opens the wool and washes it as clean as water can make it.

In this way one hundred and twenty sheep may be thoroughly washed in an hour; that is at the rate of two each minute; and the labor in putting in and taking out is very trifling, and the man in the vat is the only one exposed to the wet, and him much less than every person employed in the old way—and besides this, the wool will be from six to ten per ct. cleaner, and as Mr. Dickinson very justly remarks—"The farmer need not fear washing money out of his pocket into that of the manufacturer, as it adds greatly to the reputation of his wool to have the fleeces well washed." The place which we occupy is located beside a very small stream, and the whole expense of fixing it some six years since, was not over five

or six dollars, and as many as fifteen or twenty farmers wash their sheep there. This is the season for washing sheep with us, and we farmers take some encouragement from the tariff bill recently passed by Congress. In regard to wool we think the duty high enough, but the manufacturer will doubtless need some further encouragement, which they will doubtless receive hereafter, as the principles of the American system forms one of the strong pillars necessary to the support of every free government.

Respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL HURLBUT, Jr.

HOW TO PROCURE ANIMALS OF EITHER SEX.

"M. Garou de Buzareingues published, in 1825, some experiments relative to the reproduction of various domestic animals, more particularly of sheep. In a late number of Magendie's Journal, he has resumed this subject, and has related the result of some experiments made with two separate flocks of sheep. In addition to these, there are many observations on the same subject applied to mares and cows; but the most important relate to sheep.

"A flock of sheep was divided into two equal portions, and a smaller or greater number of male or female lambs were to be produced, at the will of the proprietor, in each of these. The plan adopted in order to insure this result, was to employ very young rams in that division of the flock from which it was desired to obtain females; and strong and vigorous rams, of four or five years of age, in that from which males were to be procured. The first division was also remembered to have a more abundant supply of food, and more repose than usual, during the period of impregnation. The following table will show the effect of the first experiment.

Age of the Mothers,	*Sex of the Lambs.* Males	Females.
2 years, - - -	14	26
3 years, - - -	16	29
4 years, - - -	5	21
5 years and upwards,	18	8
Total -	53	34

At an other farm:—

Age of the Mothers,	*Sex of the Lambs.* Males.	Females.
2 years, - - -	7	3
3 years, - - -	15	14
4 years, - - -	33	14
5 years and upwards,	25	24
Total - -	80	55

"Another experiment is thus related:—A flock of 106 sheep was divided into two sections of forty-two each, one contained the strongest ewes, of four or five years of age; the second, consisting of the weakest, either less than four or more than five years old: the first section was intended to produce a greater number of females than the second, and after having been marked, and placed in a good pasturage, four rams of about ten months old, were turned into them. The other section received two strong rams, each aged more than three years. The remainder of the flock, making up the number of 106, belonged to the shepherds; they are generally stronger and better nourished than the rest, and these, forming a third section, were placed under circumstances similar to the second.

"The result of the lambing was thus:—

	Males.	Females.
First section, - -	15	25
Second section, - -	26	14
Third section, - -	10	12
There were four double births; two of which, in the first section, produced,		4
The two others, belonging to the second and third sections produced,	3	1

"It is to be remarked, that the lambs proceeding from the section in which the young rams were employed, were in all respects as fine as those begotten by the older and stronger rams.

"In connexion with this part of the subject, we find, in another part of the communication a remark of some importance. In 1825, twenty ewes, which had not borne for two years, received the rams clandestinely in the beginning of winter; they were almost all of them re-

markably fat; they produced sixteen females and four males. Among the number of these ewes were two old ones, which had been put up to fatten in 1824, but could not be sold because they were not in sufficiently good condition: these gave one male and one female.

"M. Garou next carries his inquiries to the reproductive power in the mare and cow. Respecting the first of these, he observes, that, wishing to obtain more female than male colts, he fed his brood mares on fresh food; that he chose for propagation only such as had not been foaled or even nourished by the mother the preceding year, and he did not give them the stallion until they gave evident signs of being in heat. Five mares, so chosen, produced five female colts; and by following the same method, out of thirteen colts foaled that year, eleven were females; and one of the two males was the product of an old mare. He remarks, that some mares of a remarkably vigorous appetite always bring forth females; whilst those of delicate health have constantly produced males. The same remarks apply to the cow."

Lon. Med. and Phys. Jour. February, 1828.

RAISING OF POULTRY.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Aunt Hester is a woman of strong mind and of practical experience, but she has some old fangled notions. I will give you some of them, and you can dispose of them as you please, the community may then laugh at them without inquiry, or they may profit by them if she is not mistaken.

Aunt Hester was descanting on feeding young poultry to death; us youngsters of course treated it as the whim of one of settled habits, taken up, they did not know why, and persevered in because it was habitual. Well, said she, I will give the best reasons for it I can, and you may then make the experiment if there is any weight in my reasons, or you may continue to jar at my old notions. My own experience, said she, is, that a hen with a brood of 15 chickens turned loose, and compelled to shift for her young, will raise 12 or 13 of them, a hen with the same number constantly fed will not raise five. These facts caused me to inquire with myself, as to the reasons why it was so, and whether my conclusions are right or not, they are the most rational I can form. The hen left

to herself when hovering her brood, knows that when the chickens leave her wings, that she is to start out with them to perform labor to procure them food, and continues hovering them until they invite her forth. The hen who performs no labor is restless the moment she feels hunger, and before her brood are thoroughly warmed after a chill dew, she starts forth to the place of feeding, and the debilitated young which had not the most favorable place for warmth, (being weaker and kept at the outer side,) are left draggled and chilled, and the worms in the windpipe feeling a portion of the cold, contract themselves into a knot, hence gapes and death. Another result, she said, might be the cause of too much feeding, it would force out the pen feathers, when the brood was too young, and forcing out too large a crop of pens at one time would be hurtful, as it required too much of the blood to fill the quills, and produce debility and a susceptibility to cold. So much for this branch of the business.

Aunt Hester remarked, that a hen hatching her own eggs, or all the eggs from the same hen, would raise more of the brood than if the eggs were from different hens. The youngsters all cried out moonshine and witchcraft.

Well, said Aunt Hester, I know that the wisdom of the earth has exploded the influence of the moon on vegetation, but so far as I am able to sustain my opinions about my chickens, I will give them to you. My experience has proved what I assert, and it therefore only belongs to me to give the probable reason why it is so. An entire brood from the same hen will all alike be constitutionally sensitive to cold, will all wish to be hovered about the same time, and will become invigorated by the same warmth. Those of different hens will be some more, some less sensitive to cold, those requiring less hovering will leave the wings, run about and induce the hen to walk about before the others are sufficiently warmed: debility, gapes and death overtake the weaker. Aunt Hester says a maiden hen's eggs may be sat on a month or more, and remain as pure as the day they were laid. If any one chooses to make the experiment let him get a young guinea fowl before it is grown, and have no others on the place, when she lays put the eggs under a common

hen, and examine them by breaking one every two or three days.

It is confessed that when Aunt Hester, had gone through her practical experience, and given her reasons that we youngsters felt rather flat, but jogged her memory about the influence of the moon on vegetation, &c.

Moon, its Influence on Vegetation,

Aunt Hester remarked, that this was a subject which she could not approach with the same confidence, with which she had the preceding, and being pressed for some reasons she retorted, can you tell me the reason why a sun-glass, if one half of it is hid from the sun, or from the moon, and held three or four inches from an object, will give you a half circle of light on the object, and leave the shadow of the concealed part of the glass on the same side where it is covered; that is, cover the lower half of the glass, and the half circle of light will be on the upper part of the object, then withdraw the glass 12 or 18 inches, (still keeping the same part covered,) beyond the focus distance, and you will have a half circle of light on the lower part of the object? The youngsters controverted the fact, but upon trial it was found correct. Well, said Aunt Hester, account satisfactorily to me for this, and I hope to receive insight into my opinions about the moon's influence on vegetation, I presume it is so, because light sets in motion the fluid which plants feed on, light lifts these fluids from the ground to the leaves, but let the moon's light cease to lift these fluids and they remain on the earth, and are food for the roots of plants; hence the effect some suppose the moon has on different classes of vegetation, the root class in the dark of the moon, and the vine class in the light of the moon.

Well, said one, Mr. Skinner gets this, Aunt Hetty, and 'ill engage you are peppered off. Pepper away, said she, but before a paper of the extensive circulation of the American Farmer, and of the just celebrity it has attained, having for its object a candid investigation of all subjects of moment to the farmer, I say, before this paper shall fall on us for entertaining an exploded opinion, I hope that a premium will be offered to botanists, for the most minute register of plants, sown or planted in every

stage of the moon, and if it shall in fact turn out that there is reason to believe that the moon has its influence on them, that the register be published in the American Farmer, this will open a field to another class of men, chemists, who may also be encouraged to give us the best reasons why it is so. Some of the arts have degenerated, some are lost, may not a thorough knowledge of the moon's influence on vegetation have generated the idea, which prevails amongst the *vulgar*. For patience, said I, stop until I can write this far. Well, said Aunt Hester, if you are determined to put me in the Farmer, beg of Mr. Skinner to have me decently handled, if there is any who will not pause and inquire into this matter.

TONY.

[For the best register so kept, the Editor hereby offers as a premium, that volume of the American Farmer well bound, in which the communication of the results shall have been published—in the mean time, Aunt Hester may be assured of due protection and fair play.]

DOUGLASS' PATENT THRASHING MACHINE.

For Thrashing Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, &c.

This machine is now brought to such a state of perfection, that the proprietor, unhesitatingly offers it to the public, believing it to be the best and most approved plan now in use. It thrashes as fast as four hands can tend it. The quantity thrashed (to do an easy day's work,) is about 100 bushels of wheat or 200 bushels of oats per day, and may be doubled by driving it. The straw may be easily bound after being thrashed, and is much better for fodder than when thrashed in the ordinary way, and the *grain may be thrashed clean when damp.* The wheat is cleansed from all smut, furze and dust, and other grain made perfectly clean and bright with once passing through a fanning mill. The machine is but little larger than a fanning mill, perfectly simple in its construction, not liable to get out of order, of one or two horse power. Price $100.

Having had one of the above mentioned machines erected in my barn, and witnessing its operation, by the power of two horses, it is in my opinion, capable of performing a greater business than any other machine of the kind

offered to the public. As a test of its power, I thrashed one hundred sheaves of wheat of more than the ordinary size, in the space of twelve minutes. Said machine is simple in its construction, and to all appearance durable. ROBERT EARLL.

Attica, Genesee co. N. Y. 1827.

Having had one of the above mentioned machines set up in our barn, we certify, that in our opinion, it is capable of performing a greater business than any machine of the kind offered to the public. As a test of its power, we thrashed one hundred and seven bushels of wheat in four and a half hours. SEBE BRAINARD,
HARRIS BRAINARD.

Alexander, Genesee co. N. Y. 1827.

I, Robert Knox, of the town of Scipio, county of Cayuga, certify, that said machine, set in motion by two horses, thrashed one hundred large cradled sheaves of flint wheat, averaging from eight to ten bushels per hundred sheaves, in forty minutes, and during that time the horses and machine were attended only by myself and son, and I am convinced that the machine will thrash one bushel in twenty more out of the same sheaves, than any other mode of thrashing out grain with which I am acquainted. ROBERT KNOX.

June 8th, 1827.

☞A machine can can be seen at the store of W. Rhodes for a few days, when, it will be removed in the country, and put in operation for inspection, (which the owner prefers) previous to offering for sale; due notice will be given, when and where it may be seen in operation. ZALMON BOOTH.

Balt. June, 1828.

From the American Farmer.

DISTEMPER IN HORSES AND DOGS.

It is seldom that we meet with a scientific, or even a rational account of the diseases of animals. We have *names* and prescriptions for *names*, but we have no such *description of diseases*, as will enable their distinctive characters to be understood. The following notice of a common disease, known by the name of *distemper* and *influenza* in some stages, and by that of *glanders* in its

last and worst, is extracted from the Zoonomia of the celebrated Dr. Darwin. T.

The Catarrhus Contagious.

Is a frequent disease amongst horses and dogs; it seems first to be disseminated amongst these animals by miasmata, diffused in the atmosphere, because so many of them receive it at the same time; and afterwards to be communicable from one horse or dog to another, by contagion as above described. These epidemic or contagious catarrhs more frequently occur amongst horses and dogs than amongst men; which is probably owing to the greater extension and sensibility of the mucous membrane, which covers the organ of smell, and is diffused over their wide nostrils, and their large maxillary and frontal cavities. And to this circumstance may be ascribed the greater fatality of it to these animals.

In respect to horses, I suspect the fever at the beginning, to be of the sensitive, irritated, or inflammatory kind, because there is so great a discharge of purulent mucus, and that therefore they will bear once bleeding in the early part of the disease; and also one mild purgative, consisting of half an ounce of aloes, and as much white hard soap, mixed together. They should be turned out to grass both day and night for the benefit of pure air, unless the weather be too cold, (and in that case they should be kept in an open airy stable without being tied,) that they may hang down their heads to facilitate the discharge of the mucus from their nostrils. Grass should be offered them, or other fresh vegetables, as carrots and potatoes, with mashes of matt, or of oats, and with plenty of fresh, warm and cold water, frequently in the day. When symptoms of debility appear, which may be known by the coldness of the ears or other extremities, or when sloughs can be seen on the membrane which lines the nostrils, a drink consisting of a pint of ale, with half an ounce of tincture of opium in it, given every six hours, is likely to be of great utility.

In dogs, I believe the catarrh is generally joined with symptoms of debility early in the disease. These animals should be permitted to go about in the open air, and should have constant access to fresh water. The use of being as much as may be in the air is evident, because all

the air which they breathe passes twice over the putrid sloughs of the mortified parts of the membrane, which lines the nostrils, and the maxillary and the frontal cavities; that is, during inspiration and expiration, and must therefore be loaded with contagious particles. Fresh new milk, and fresh broth should be given them, very frequently, and they should be suffered to go amongst the grass, which they eat as an emetic, and if possible should have access to a running stream of water, as the contagious mucus of the nostrils both of these animals, and of horses, generally drops into the water when they attempt to drink. Bits of raw flesh, if the dog will eat them, are preferable to cooked meat, and from five to ten drops of tincture of opium may be given with advantage, when symptoms of debility are evident, according to the size of the dog, every six hours. If sloughs can be seen in the nostrils, they should be moistened twice a day, both in horses and dogs, with a solution of sugar of lead or of alum, by means of a sponge fixed on the end of a whalebone or by a syringe. The lotion may be made by dissolving half an ounce of sugar of lead in a pint of water.

Ancient philosophers seem to have believed, that the contagious miasmata in their warm climates affected dogs and horses previous to mankind. If those contagious particles, were supposed to be diffused amongst the heavy inflammable air, or carbonated hydrogen of putrid marshes, as these animals hold their heads lower to the ground, they may be supposed to have received them sooner than man. And though men and quadrupeds might receive a disease from the same source of marsh putrefaction, they might not be afterwards capable of communicating the infection to one another, though they might infect other animals of the same genus, as the new contagious matter generated in their own bodies, might not be precisely similar to that received, as happened in the jail fever, at Oxford, where those who took the contagion and died, did not infect others.

> "On mules and dogs the infection first began,
> And last, the vengeful arrows fix'd on man."

LIVERWORT.

The following is a copy of a letter from Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia, to Dr. G. B. Taylor, of this city, in an-

swer to an inquiry by the latter, as to the opinion of Dr. P. upon the medical virtues of the Liverwort.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1828.

Dear Sir,—My experience in the use of the Liverwort is so very limited, that I do not feel authorized to offer an opinion respecting its *medical powers*. In the few instances in which I have consented to a trial of it, not the smallest benefit has resulted from its use. I am much pleased to find you so determined to resist quackery. In the present state of my information I should by no means depend on the supposed efficacy of the Liverwort as a preventive or cure of phthisis, because it might take the place of other more appropriate and efficacious remedies.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your faithful servant,

P. S. PHYSICK.

GEO. B. TAYLOR, M. D.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives some interesting particulars of the *Hepatica Triloba*, or Liverwort, the valuable properties of which in pulmonary complaints, have so recently been discovered, and in many instances successfully tested. The plant, it appears, was cultivated in England, by Gerard, as long ago as the year 1596. There are two distinct varieties of the species—the one *obtusa*, "having the lobes of the leaves rounding, obtuse; the other *acuta*, having the lobes of the leaves acute." The former is found in forests, the latter on mountains.

Dr. Hereford has communicated another article on this subject, in the same paper. It is in reply to a writer in a late Eastern paper, who thinks that the Liverwort is useless in cases where the lungs have become so far diseased, as actually to discharge *pus*. This is controverted by Dr. H. who affirms that the medical virtues of this plant have been known to operate successfully, in many instances, even after that alarming symptom has appeared, and when extensive ulcerations of that organ must have existed. This is a most encouraging consideration, and one which should prompt the thousands of consumptives with which our country unfortunately abounds, to an immediate and persevering trial of this panacea. It is necessary that special caution be used in

order to obtain the genuine plant—as mistakes not only prove fatal, but result in a loss of public confidence in the properties of an herb, which, when genuine, is of the highest value to afflicted man.

Hudson, N. Y. May 9, 1828.

Mr. Skinner—Sir,—You will herewith receive a specimen of Liverwort that you wished some person to send you for a friend of yours in Virginia. This Liverwort has made great cures in this part of the state, in consumptions. T. E. BEEKMAN.

SUGAR.

The manufacture of sugar from the Beet, continues to flourish in France. It is stated that there are more than sixty manufactories for the purpose in that country. Three establishments of the kind were recently formed on a large scale.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Means to be immediately used when bitten by a Mad Dog.—A correspondent requests us to state that Edward Gatacre, Esq. of Gatacrepark, Shropshire, attributes his recovery from the bite a rabid animal to the use of the following receipt:—Wash the wound well with water poured from the spout of a teakettle or pump, and rub it with a linen rag tied upon a stick; when dry, put upon the wound as much gunpowder as would prime a gun, and set fire to it immediately; after which treat it as a common burn or scald.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

THE PROCESS FOR MAKING CASTOR OIL.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I send you the process for making Castor Oil; and hope that it may prove useful to the gentleman who requested the information.

After collecting the bunches of seeds, expose them to the sun until perfectly dry—then lay them on a scaffold, and beat them with a very small flail, which will separate the hull from the seed; then pound them in a wooden mortar till the shell of every seed is broken. Have a vessel

of water at boiling heat, which you will then put the seed into from ten to twenty minutes. A dirty scum will rise which must be taken off; the clear oil will then rise, which must be put into a second vessel without water; to be acted on by a slow fire, not to arrive at boiling heat, as soon as it appears clear and transparent, taking off the scum that may appear, (which will make an inferior quality of oil,) it is ready for bottling; as soon as cold exclude it from the air. The kind of Palma Christie said to be best for making oil, is of the species where the stalk is pink.

P. S. The quantity of water in the first vessel must be as three to one to the quantity of the best seed, and stir frequently to prevent its adhering to the bottom of the vessel, which would give it a burned taste. Be careful that it does not boil over, as it will take fire.

I remain your's, &c. S.

To take Spots out of Silk, Linen or Woollen.

Spirits of turpentine, twelve drops, and the same quantity of spirits of wine; grind these with an ounce of pipe-maker's clay, and rub the spots therewith. You are to wet the composition when you do either silk, linen or woollen with it; let it remain till dry, then rub it off, and the spot or spots will disappear.

True spirits of salts diluted with water, will remove iron-moulds from linen; and sal-ammoniac, with lime, will take out the stains of wine.

CHEAP SPINNER.

Virginia, May 23, 1828.

Mr. John S. Skinner—Sir,—I notice in your American Farmer, No. 7, vol. 10, a communication from a gentleman in Milledgeville, Geo. signed Fansh Carter, expressing a wish to know, if a spinning machine could be procured such as would answer family use. I also noticed in three or four previous numbers, a similar and anonymous communication, dated Harrisville, Kentucky. I now inform those gentlemen, and southern planters generally, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, I am in possession of a family spinner and cotton carder, designed solely for family use, being the

fruits of two years labor to bring it to its present perfection. I cannot here with any propriety, use panegyric on the perfections of these machines, but their merit must force their way and become in general use. The spinner is now patented, and is thought to be as durable, cheap and simple, (if not more so,) than any machine now in use. Its probable cost will be something like the following:

A workman 3 days, at $1 33; from 6 to 12 steel spindles may be used, at 25 cents each; an iron crank 50 cents, being the only iron about it; wire and tacks 12½ cents. The right of using it will bear a proportion to the cost of making, which is intended to bring it within the reach of every poor family.

From six to eight cuts of cotton or woollen yarn, can be spun in a day, on each spindle; six have been done; a child of ten years old, black or white, is sufficient to work it, being done by the foot sitting on a chair. To adjust the quality of thread, is done by moving two pegs, spinning it from twine or cord to any degree of fineness wanting.

The probable cost of the cotton carding machine, will range from $20 to $30, and is equally durable and simple, moved by the foot also, with ease. The speed is about equal in discharging rolls in a given time or number, to the common woollen carding machine. A model is now in progress for the patent office for this machine. Agents will be made in different states, and shall visit the southern states myself, as soon as practicable.

Gentlemen at a distance, desirous of having the use of either, or both these machines, will inform me of it. A complete drawing, with corresponding references, so as to render the whole perfectly understood, will be sent them, on condition of their enclosing $10 for both. Enclosed, I send you a copy verbatim, of three certificates presented, of the family spinners, which I would thank you to publish; some of the signers are well known at Washington city.

I am yours, &c.

WM. R. M'CALL.

Vincennes, September, 1827.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Vincennes, have

seen in operation, a spinning machine improved by Wm. R. M'Call, called the "Family Spinner." So far as we are capable of judging, we think it an improvement over any machine we know of. We think a person familiarized to it, can spin treble the quantity that can be done on a big wheel; the machine is simple and easily worked, and is calculated to spin fine or coarse, as may be wanted.

JAMES SMITH,
SAML. SMITH,
D. S. BANNER,
WM. BUSTCH,
SAML. TOMLINSON, } *Merchants.*

N. SMITH, G. W. RUBLE,
FRED WATSON, WM. TWIGG,
HENRY RUBLE. MARTIN ROBISON.
J. KEYKENDALL, M. D.
JOHN BODALETT, R. Land Office.

I do certify, that I have borrowed a "Family Spinner" of Mr. M'Call, in order to try if any thing could be done with it. Justice to Mr. M. and candor to the public, compels me to state, that the machine is a valuable acquisition to the public. I have learned to spin a good thread without much difficulty; something like three or four dozen per day; the machine is simple in all its parts, and easily worked, nor is it liable or can it get much out of order. So well am I pleased with it, I intend to have one.—Upon the whole, I think Mr. M. deserves well of the country for the invention.

HENRY BARKMAN.

November 27th, 1827.

We, the undersigned, have had six dozen yarn spun on Mr. M'Call's "Family Spinner," and justice to him, and candor to the public, compels us to state, the thread spun is as good as any we have seen made on the big wheel; we have no hesitation in saying, the machine is no trick, but a labor saving one; we say candidly, there is less labor in using it, than on the common big wheel.

ELIZABETH BARKMAN,
MARGARET BARKMAN.

October 5th, 1827.

From the American Farmer.

We suppose the understanding to exist that gentlemen are never to pry into the "*Ladies' Department*" of the American Farmer, unless invited to read it, which is, we hear, sometimes done, when it contains hints that are thought to be applicable to certain husbands, in the particular case. As it may be that nothing in this number would lead to such an invitation, we suggest respectfully, that husbands ask leave of their good helpmates, to take a peep at what has been served up for their department this week, from an author that every one will readily recognise.

If it be difficult to persuade the idle to be busy; it is likewise, as experience has taught me, not easy to convince the busy that it is better to be idle. When you shall despair of stimulating sluggishness to motion, I hope you will turn your thoughts towards the means of stilling the bustle of pernicious activity.

I am the unfortunate husband of a *buyer of bargains*. My wife has somewhere heard, that a good housewife *never* has any thing to *purchase when it is wanted*. This maxim is often in her mouth, and always in her head. She is not one of those philosophical talkers that speculate without practice, and learn sentences of wisdom only to repeat them; she is always making additions to her stores, she never looks into a broker's shop, but she spies something that may be wanted some time; and it is impossible to make her pass the door of a house where she hears *goods selling by auction*.

What she thinks cheap, she holds it the duty of an economist to buy; in consequence of this maxim, we are encumbered on every side with useless lumber. The servants can scarcely creep to their beds through the chests and boxes that surround them. The carpenter is employed once a week in building closets, fixing cupboards, and fastening shelves; and my house has the appearance of a ship stored for a voyage to the colonies.

I had often observed that advertisements set her on fire; and therefore pretending to emulate her laudable frugality, I forbade the newspaper to be taken any longer; but my precaution was in vain; I know not by what fatality, or by what confederacy, every catalogue of *genuine furniture* comes to her hand; every advertisement of

a newspaper newly opened is in her pocket book and she knows before any of her neighbors when the stock of any man leaving off trade is to be sold cheap for ready money.

Such intelligence is to my dear one the Syren's song. No engagement, no duty, no interest, can withhold her from a sale, from which she always returns congratulating herself upon her dexterity at a bargain; the porter lays down his burden in the hall; she displays her new acquisitions, and spends the rest of the day in contriving where they shall be put.

As she cannot bear to have any thing uncomplete, one purchase necessitates another; she has twenty feather-beds more than she can use, and a late sale has supplied her with a proportionable number of Whitney blankets, a large roll of linen for sheets, and five quilts for every bed, which she bought because the seller told her, that if she would clear his hands he would let her have a bargain.

Thus by hourly encroachments my habitation is made narrower and narrower; the dining room is so crowded with tables, that dinner scarcely can be served; the parlor is decorated with so many piles of china, that I dare not step within the door; at every turn of the stairs I have a clock, and half the windows of the upper floors are darkened, that shelves may be set before them.

This, however, might be borne, if she would gratify her own inclinations without opposing mine. But I who am idle am luxurious, and she condemns me to live upon salt provision. She knows the loss of buying in small quantities, we have, therefore, whole hogs and quarters of oxen. Part of our meat is tainted before it is eaten, and part is thrown away because it is spoiled; but she persists in her system, and will never buy any thing by single pennyworths.

The common vice of those who are still grasping at more, is to neglect that which they already possess; but from this failing, my charmer is free. It is the great care of her life that the pieces of beef should be boiled in the order in which they are bought; that the second bag of pease should not be opened till the first be eaten; that every feather bed shall be lain on in its turn; that the

carpets should be taken out of the chests once a month and brushed, and the rolls of linen opened now and then before the fire. She is daily inquiring after the best traps for mice, and keeps the rooms always scented by fumigations to destroy the moths. She employs workmen, from time to time, to adjust six clocks that never go, and clean five jacks that rust in the garret; and a woman in the next alley lives by scouring the brass and pewter, which are only laid up to tarnish again.

She is always imagining some distant time in which she will use whatever she accumulates; she has four looking glasses which she cannot hang up in her house, but which will be handsome in more lofty rooms; and pays rent for the place of a vast copper in some warehouse, because when we live in the country we shall brew our own beer.

Of this life I have long been weary, but know not how to change it; all the married men whom I consult advise me to have patience; but some old bachelors are of opinion, that since she loves sales so well, she should have a sale of her own; and I have, I think, resolved to open her boards, and advertise an auction.

I am sir,

Your very humble servant,

PETER PLENTY.

EXPANSIVE FORCE OF STEAM.

A circumstance lately occurred, rather of a singular nature, which strongly illustrates the powerful effects of steam. A strong stone bottle, half filled with water, and tightly corked, was placed by a servant girl in an oven and forgotten. The water of course began to be converted into steam (by the heat of the oven) which burst the bottle, and was so expansive as to drive the oven door, which was of cast iron, from its hinges, against the kitchen wall, with such violence, that it was broken into several pieces. The oven itself, though of considerable weight, was carried from its seat, blew out both the kitchen windows, and tore down the fire place. Several children were playing in the kitchen, but they fortunately escaped injury.

English paper.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

Hatching of the Moths, and their Preservation.

Cocoons, kept in a temperature of 66°, begin to be hatched after fifteen days: those kept in a heat between 71° and 73°, begin to come forth after eleven or twelve days. The room in which the moths are produced should be dark, or at least there should be only sufficient light to distinguish objects. This is an important rule, and must be carefully attended to. The moths do not come forth in great numbers the first or second day; they are chiefly hatched on the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh days, according to the degree of heat of the place in which the cocoons are kept. The hours when the moths burst the cocoons in greatest number, are the three and four hours after sunrise, if the temperature be from 64 to 66°. The male moths, the very moment they come out, go eagerly in quest of the female: when they are united, they must be placed on frames covered with linen, and made in such a manner as to allow the linen to be changed when soiled. Much care must be taken in raising the united moths. They must be held by the wings, in order not to separate them: if this happens, they must be replaced on the tables of the moths of their own sex. When one small table is filled with moths in a state of union, they are to be carried into a small room, sufficiently airy and fresh, and which can be made very dark. Having employed the first hours of the day in selecting and carrying the united moths, the males and females found separate on the tables, are to be brought into contact, put on other frames, and carried into the dark room. It is easy to ascertain if there are more females than males. The body of the female is nearly double the size of that of the male; besides, the male which is single, beats about its wings at the least approach of light. The hour must be noted, at which the table containing the united moths were placed in the dark room. If, after this operation is over, there still remain some moths of each sex, these are to be placed in a small perforated box, until the moment favorable for union arrives. From time to time they must be looked at, to see if they separ-

ate, in order that they may be brought anew into contact. When any thing is to be done in the dark chamber, as little light as possible must be admitted, only sufficient to distinguish objects. The more light there is, the more moths are disturbed and troubled in their operations, as light is too stimulating for them.* The boxes are very convenient to keep quiet the males which remain, and thus prevent the fine powder adhering to their wings from flying about, and the destruction of their wings, and consequently, the loss of their vital power. The cocoons must be removed as fast as they are pierced by the moth; or being moist, they communicate their humidity to those which are still entire. The paper, also, on the trays when soiled, is to be removed, and fresh supplied. Constant attention is required the whole day, as there is a succession in the process of hatching and union of the moths, which occasionally vary in relative proportion to one another. Instead of a frame, paper may be used for the purpose of receiving the eggs. A few cocoons will not produce a moth, owing to their hardness, which prevents the moth from making a hole by which to come forth.

Separation of the Moth, and laying the Eggs.

If there be an excess of males, they must be thrown away; if of females, males must be allotted to them, which have already been in a state of union. Great care must be taken when they are separated, not to injure the males. The male ought not to remain united more than six hours.‡ After

*I have before observed, that my cocoons were exposed to all the light of day, and that the moths received no injury from it. Indeed it is not easy to conceive how the moths could obtain this seclusion from light in a state of nature!

‡This appears to me to be a most ridiculous interference with nature. It can certainly do no good, and must do some harm. The moths ought to be left to themselves and allowed to couple and to separate as they please. A gentleman last year followed the plan of separating the moths, and a few weeks ago a quantity of his eggs came under my observation; when I found that probably one third of them were unfecundated! This must always be the case when such a mode is practised. It is a fact, which does not seem to have attracted the notice of the writer of the Manual, that the moths couple several times; and of course, if they are entirely separated after the first coupling, many eggs will not be fecundated. I allow the males and females to remain together during the whole time, even of laying the eggs. I have no unfecundated eggs, nor have I found the least injury to be done in consequence of the pursuit of this natural mode.

the lapse of that time, take the moth by the wings and the body, and separate them gently. All the males which are no longer in union, must be placed upon the frames; the most vigorous are afterwards selected, and united with those females which have not yet had a mate. Other vigorous males must be preserved in a separate box, and kept in darkness. When there is likely to be a want of males, let them remain united to the female, the first time only five hours instead of six. The females are not injured by waiting for the male even many hours; the only loss sustained is that of some eggs which are not impregnated. Before separating the two sexes, prepare, in a cool, dry chamber, the linen on which the moth is to deposite its eggs. The following is the manner in which the cloth must be arranged: Six hours, as just said, is the usual time for the moths to remain united; for, in that time, the eggs of the female will be fully impregnated. It is also the general practice not to use the male for another female; but Mr. Donlonchamps, already quoted, assures us that, in the event of having more female than male moths, the latter may be again used to profit. In the year 1824, he raised many worms from eggs, the produce of a sixth coupling, which were fully equal to those produced from eggs at the first. The union continued never less than from 20 to 24 hours. The male, after a sixth union, appeared as lively and as brisk as at first, but he had no more females. The eggs, from even a thirteenth union of the same male with different females, had all the characters of those of the best quality. In these cases the disunion of the pair was, moreover, never spontaneous, but always required to be effected by the hands.

A trussel is here referred to as represented in a plate. It is a frame, somewhat resembling the rafters of a house. It is between 4 and 5 feet high, and between 3 and 4 long. Two slats are attached across each side, and a narrow board nailed edgewise across each side 5 or 6 inches from the bottom. The manual then continues: Upon the trussel lay a cloth, so that it may hang equally on each side. The ends of the cloth must cover the boards below. The more perpendicular the lateral parts of the trussel are, the less soiled will be the cloth, by the

evacuation of the liquid that comes from the moths. The moths which have been united six hours, are then to be gently separated, the females placed on the frame, and carried to the trussel and placed on the cloth, one over another, beginning at the top, and going downwards. Note the time at which the moths are placed on the cloth, taking care to keep those which are placed afterwards separate, to avoid confusion. The females that have had a virgin mate must be treated in the same manner as those which have been united with one that had been coupled previously five hours. The females should be left on the cloth 36 to 40 hours, without being touched. At this time, if it be observed that the linen has not been well stocked with eggs, other females must be placed on it, in order that the eggs may be equally distributed. When the heat of the room is 77° or 79°, or when at 63° or 65°, the eggs will be yellow, that is, unimpregnated, or of a reddish color, that is imperfectly impregnated, and will not produce worms. The temperature of the rooms must therefore be kept between these extremes. Sometimes a female moth will escape from its mate before impregnation, and produce many useless eggs. Mr. Swayne remarks, "that he had a cocoon of an orange color given him, the moth of which happened to be a female. From this, by coupling with a straw-colored mate, were propagated all that he had of an orange color. Hence he concludes that the color of the silk depends chiefly on the female." If this should be found a fact, we may have a rule whereby to avoid the orange colored breed, which are not approved of, by choosing for eggs those female cocoons which are of a straw or white hue. The female cocoons, as before noted, are generally larger than the males, and not so much pointed as they are, and are without the ring or depression in the middle, which commonly distinguishes the cocoon containing the latter.

Eight or ten days after the deposition of the eggs, the jonquil color peculiar to them, will change to a reddish grey, and afterwards into a pale clay hue. They are of a lenticular form, and on both surfaces there is a slight depression.

Preservation of the Eggs.

Collect the eggs which have fallen on the cloth cover-

ing the shelves of the trussel, and put them in a box, in layers not more than half the breadth of the finger. The cloths raised from the trussel when quite dry, are to be folded and placed in a dry room, the temperature of which does not exceed 65°, nor below the freezing point, 32°. If water does not freeze in the room, in a dish, leave the cloths there until spring.*

During the summer, the cloths must be examined, to remove insects. To preserve the cloths always in fresh air, place them on a frame of cord, which should be attached to the ceiling, and inspect them every month.

There exists a notion that, every two or three years, the eggs should be be changed. This is an egregious error. Mr. Samuel Alexander, of Philadelphia, says, "From my own observation, I am convinced that silk worms, cultivated in Pennsylvania, instead of degenerating, improve.

MARRIAGES, PITTSBURGH.

June 6, 1827, Dr. L. F. W. Andrews to Jane Gray; 7th, John M'Elheny to Mary Morrow; 7th, John Ritchie to Nancy Speer; 8th, Robert S. Martin, of Hopkinsville, Ky. to Mary Kirk; 25th, S. P. Darlington to Caroline Weston, of New-York city; July 11th, James Irwin, Esq. of Florence, Ala. to Emily Boggs; 12th, James Brown to Eliza Hannen, of Allegheny town; 19th, Samuel Hossack to Catherine Mellon, of Indiana township; August 7th, John Alling, of Madison. Indiana, to Jane Robinson; September 4th, A. P. Childs to Frances Bradley; 18th, Alexander Semple to Eliza Irwin; 18th, Jesse Swan to Sarah Irwin, of Westmoreland county; 20th, Jonn Wills to Nancy Moore; October 3d, William Philips to Sarah Can; 5th, Wm. Stewart to Frances Rollands; 15th, Alexander Black to Mary Davis; 17th, Henry Smith to Catharine M'Kee; 23d, Robert Burke, Esq. to Rosamond Gilland; November 2d, John English to Jane Hemphill, of Beaver, Pa.; 26th, Charles Ashley to Ann M'Bowell, of Mifflin township; December 4th, Samuel M'Cullough to Mary Scott; 18th, John Glass to Ann M'Kain; 20th, Jesse Hart to Mary Jane Ball, of

*I exposed silk-worm eggs to very cold weather, even to a temperature in which ice a quarter of an inch thick was formed in the room in one night, and they were not injured.

Quebeck; 27th, Wm. Applegate to Christiann Young; January 9th, 1828, Thomas Osborne to Elizabeth Fulk, at Cincinnati; 12th, James Neigle, of Welisville, Ohio, to Miss M'Intosh; February 17th, Wm. Vance to Julia Ann Crouse; 19th, Wm. Millagan to Mary Mackey; March 11th, Jabes Ivory to Susan Grossman; 12th, Gordon Erving to Margaret Black; 19th, Thomas M'Grain to Matilda Reed; 20th, Andrew Harris to Annabella Johnston; 27th, George Albree to Matilda Curling; 27th, Isaiah Niblock, of Butler, to Rachael Alexander; April 13th, Hugh Kater to Mary Snyder; 17th, A. M'Fadden to Jane Wallace; May 1st, Thomas Clarke to Jane Patterson; 8th, David N. White to Diana Brown; 15th, William M'Knight to Sarah Stackhouse; 27th, Peter Edward Dupray to Eleanor Greer.

DEATHS.

June 3d, 1827, Peter Maguire; 10th, Mrs. Ann Bakewell, aged 63; 12th, Mrs. Mary Stewart, aged 45; Aug. 4th, at Philadelphia, Jas. V. Guthrie, aged 49; 9th, A. S. T. Mountain; 11th, John M'Farland, aged, 30; 9th, Jacob Verner, aged 66; 19th, Susan Woods; 23d, Joseph Evans, aged 23; 26th, Joseph M'Clurg; September 3d, Sarah A. Davis, aged 42; 14th, James W. Barker, aged 19; October 4th, Dr. Bedford Mowry, aged 28; 24th, Francis Holmes, aged 60; 25th, Mrs. Susan Magee, aged 47; at Mobile, Thomas B Leslie, aged 25; 31st, James Hunter, aged 27; January 14th, 1828, John Johnston; 21st, John S. Sheldon, aged 45; 21st, Thomas Chadwick; 30th, Mathias Evans; February 8th, John Scull, aged 63; March 15th, William Blair, aged 47; 26th Jane Van Lear Ramsey, aged 45; 28th, Michael Byerly; 30th, Col. Wm. Anderson; April 7th, Wm. Howard, aged 63; 12th, Louisa Caroline Volz, aged 6; 17th, James Bracken, aged 27; 25th, William Croghan, aged 4; May 14th, John Darragh, Esq. aged 56; in Philadelphia. July 6th, James Ross, aged 84, teacher of Languages; at Greensburgh, Ky. September 5th, 1827, Charles Wilkins, President of the U. S. Branch Bank; at Lancaster, Nov. 20th, Thomas Duncan, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this commonwealth; February 11th, 1828, De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New-York, of apoplexy.

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